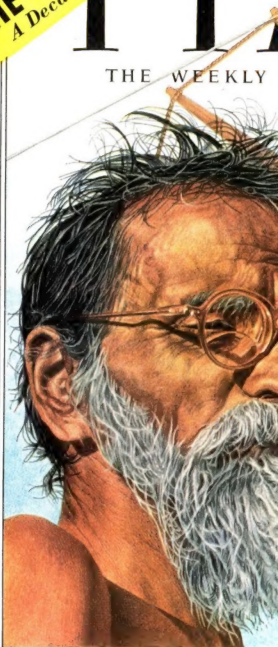


TWENTY CENTS

**THE U.S. NEGRO**  
*A Decade of Progress*

**THE WEEKLY**

THE WEEKLY



INDIA'S V.  
"I have come to

\$6.00 A YEAR

(REV. 10)



## quick-change artist

This smart, comfortable DRESS 'N' PLAY® collar steals any scene. For a leading-man look on dress-up occasions, team this finely tailored DRESS 'N' PLAY model with a tie. For easygoing hours, wear the collar open. Choose from a variety of fabrics in white and colors . . . short or long sleeves . . . regular or spread DRESS 'N' PLAY collar styles.

Openweave VERICOOL DRESS 'N' PLAY, 3.95  
Silk Shantung Ties, 2.00

*Manhattan*

® Dress 'N' Play collar (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) made with conviction fold line  
©1981 THE MANHATTAN SHIRT CO. NEW YORK, N. Y. U. S.



1906 ADAMS-FARWELL had an unusual rotary air-cooled engine rated at 45 hp. The control lever could be moved inside the car for driving in bad weather.

## Today as Yesterday— Cars run their best on the best gasoline

1953 MERCURY offers the widest color choice in its field, plus a high-performing V-8 engine rated at 125 horsepower. New double-stop doors are handy in close quarters.



1926 KISSEL was the first of this well-known line of cars featuring an eight-cylinder engine. It developed 63 horsepower to push this speedster along at eighty-five miles an hour.



**ETHYL**  
CORPORATION

New York 17, New York  
Ethyl Antiknock Ltd., in Canada

IN 1906—the year of the great earthquake and fire—only about a thousand cars roamed the streets of San Francisco. In fact, there were only about one hundred thousand cars in the entire country.

But car ownership quickly soared as steamers, electrics and gasoline buggies competed for public favor. The gasoline car finally won out because of its dependability and promise of greater power.

That promise has been fulfilled in today's automobiles. A modern high compression engine and high octane "Ethyl" gasoline deliver power and performance that weren't even dreamed of in the early 1900's. For best performance today always buy "Ethyl" gasoline.



1915 BRISCOE was a "Cyclops" of the highway with its single headlight. It sold for \$785, equipped with a 16-hp., four-cylinder engine.

No matter how far you go  
you'll stay looking neat

...in a summer-weight suit made with

**Dacron**\*

WRINKLE-RESISTANT FIBER

If you really want to sit in the driver's seat, wear a wonderful suit made with "Dacron." It'll look much less "sat in," whether you're driving from here to Helena and back—or just out for a Sunday spin.

"Dacron" is the new Du Pont polyester fiber that brings such wonderful advantages to men's summer suits and slacks. It contributes outstanding wrinkle resistance and crease retention... even on hot, sticky days. It adds durability where wear is greatest. And it whittles away upkeep because there's less pressing needed and many spots can be washed out at home.

Suits can be made of 100% "Dacron," or of "Dacron" blended with other fibers such as wool, rayon or acetate. The advantages of "Dacron" enhance and improve any fine suiting fabric.

Try a suit made with "Dacron" this summer. See if it isn't the easiest way to steer clear of wrinkles—and keep your temperature down.

\*Trade mark for Du Pont's polyester fiber



There's lots of mileage in suits made with "Dacron." That's because "Dacron" combines durability with luxury.



NEW U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING  
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

DACRON... one of Du Pont's Modern-Living Fibers



A sudden shower needn't ruin your day. For "Dacron" helps suits hold their press and shape, even after getting wet.



It's the end of the road for wrinkles. When you travel with "Dacron," your press can often survive even a suitcase.

# REDUCE YOUR GOLF HANDICAP

## *as much as one-third\**

*New advance in club design gives amazing ease of shot control. Every club has identical contact feel.*



First time out with these new clubs you'll think you've hit a lucky streak—"tough shots were never this easy!"

But next day you're hot again . . . and the next . . .

Golf is a new game, a lower-scoring game, a *lot more fun*, starting the day you swing Spalding Synchro-Dyned Clubs.

Almost overnight your timing improves. You get the ball away differently, straighter, less tendency to hook or slice. You shoot for the pin instead of the green because you're thinking, "How can I miss?" You post lower scores, consistently.

*What have these clubs got that no other clubs ever had?*

Using an entirely new and exclusive formula, perfected after 25 years' research, Spalding creates Synchro-Dyned Clubs with centers of gravity in absolutely co-ordinated sequence. *Every wood, every iron, has identical contact feel!*

Reports are pouring in from all over the country. Some golfers are breaking 100 for the first time . . . "90" shooters are getting 85's . . . and "80" players are scoring in the 70's.

This can be *your* season! Have your Spalding dealer fit you with Synchro-Dyned Clubs right now!

---

\*IN WIDESPREAD PLAYING TESTS, Spalding Synchro-Dyned Clubs were put in the hands of hundreds of golfers, low and high handicap. In case after case, professionals report, handicaps were reduced by one third, and more!

---

# SPALDING

## *Synchro-Dyned*

REGISTERED WOODS AND IRONS

**New BOBBY JONES**

*Synchro-Dyned*

REGISTERED WOODS & IRONS



**New**

**JIMMY THOMSON**

*Synchro-Dyned*

REGISTERED WOODS



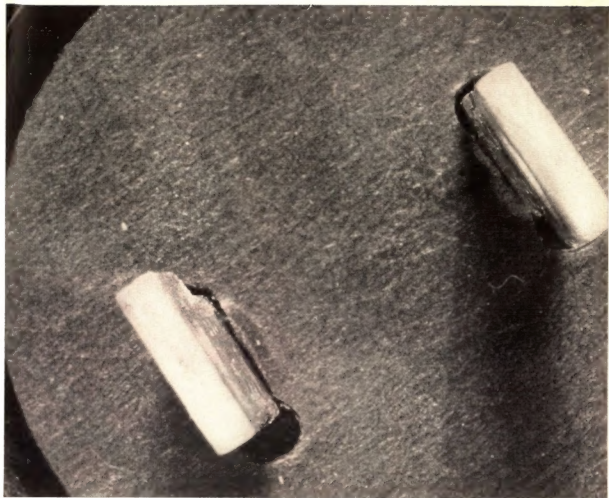
← **SPALDING AIR-FLITE**

"Tension" Winding with tough Tempered Thread for uniformity, maximum distance combined with sweet feel.

**SPALDING KRO-FLITE** →

The ball that gives you distance plus toughness. Fortified Cadwell cover.





## *Handle this with care!*

It helps you if you use it right. Look familiar? If not, it's because "close-ups" make it easy to overlook the obvious. The principle also applies to shipping methods.

For example, you may be so close to shipping practices that you overlook this money-saving feature of Railway Express—*oversize cartons accepted*. By using Railway Express and putting lots of merchandise into one big carton you save on costs like these—extra containers, packing and labeling, insurance, pickup and delivery.

Still guessing about the photo above? The answer is simple when you see it complete. It's an ordinary electric plug.

Give your shipping budget quick relief. Get a complete picture of shipping methods. Compare your company's present practices with the complete, pickup-through-delivery service provided by Railway Express.

Learn about the many cost-cutting, trouble-saving benefits you get from this nationwide shipping service. Ask your local Expressman how benefits like no 50-100 lb. minimum charges and lower costs for aggregate weights help you save.

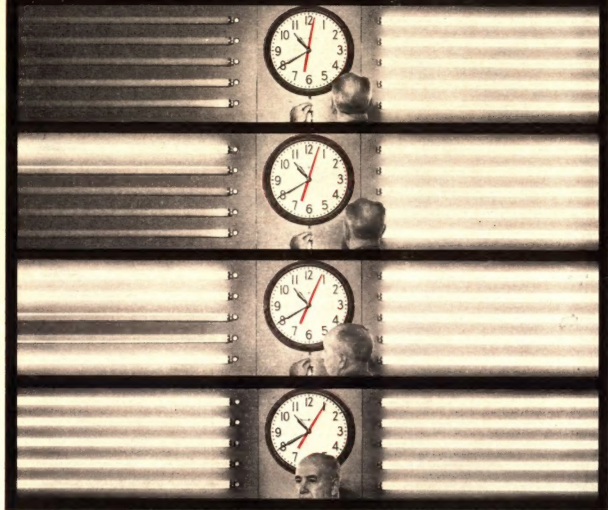
After you check and compare you'll find you get more service for your money from swift, safe, sure Railway Express.

*use the complete shipping service...*

No size or weight limit • Pickup and delivery, within prescribed vehicle limits, in all cities and principal towns • Liberal valuation allowance • Receipt at both ends • Ship collect, prepaid, paid-in-part, or C.O.D. • Ship by Air Express for extra speed.



You expect the best value from G-E fluorescent lamps



**New G-E fluorescent  
lamp starts quicker  
needs no starter**



Watch the clock. Above are four unretouched photos taken about one second apart. On the left are regular fluorescent lamps, on the right the new General Electric *Rapid Start* fluorescent lamps. All were started at the same instant.

Within two seconds, all five G-E *Rapid Start* lamps are fully lighted. The regular lamps are only beginning to light.

Two new General Electric developments made the *Rapid Start* lamp possible: a special development of the triple coil cathode and a *Rapid Start* ballast that pre-heats the lamp automatically. No starter needed. No wait for pre-heating. Starting is almost instantaneous, maintenance simpler, cheaper.

*Rapid Start* lamps and ballasts are now available. You expect the best value from G-E fluorescent lamps. Here's one more reason why you can.

For free folder, "Facts About Rapid Start" write General Electric, Dept. 166-T-5, Nela Park, Cleveland 12, Ohio.

You can put your confidence in —

**GENERAL  ELECTRIC**

# Here's one way to cool off...



but to cool your entire home add

## American-Standard Air Conditioning

to your present warm air heating system.

It sounds like magic... but it's true! You can use your present warm air ducts to circulate cool, dehumidified air through your entire house.

All you do is to add the American-Standard Mayfair summer air conditioner to your present heating system. And if you want to remove all pollen, dirt, smoke and dust, add an American-Standard Magne-filter air cleaner.

See the Mayfair at your American-Standard retailer's. He is listed in the Yellow Pages of your phone book under "Furnaces." American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.



Pay as little as \$9.12 a week plus installation for the Mayfair summer air conditioner. It will keep every room in your home cool, delightful when the temperature soars... every bedroom sleep-inviting on those hot, humid nights. See the Mayfair today.

**AMERICAN-Standard**  
AIR CONDITIONING

Serving home and industry

AMERICAN STANDARD · AMERICAN BLOWER · DETROIT CONTROLS  
CHURCH SEATS & WALL TILE · KENMORE BOLLERS · ROSS EXCHANGES

## LETTERS

### Hot Potato

Sir:

The "Hot Potato" story [TIME, April 27] raised my blood pressure to the boiling point! As a citizen of Illinois, [a public school with Roman Catholic nuns as teachers] is not "perfectly acceptable," and I would like to know what can be done to stop this sort of thing.

I would be just as indignant if it were Lutherans or Presbyterians... And I would think that Catholics would deplore it just as much as I do. It is not American.

KATHERINE R. SCHROEDER

Hinsdale, Ill.

Sir:

We are Protestants, but as a matter of choice, our three boys go to Catholic school. My concern for Mrs. Larson was not over the legal question—she may have a case—but rather over her inability to overcome her prejudices and reap the benefits that may be had only in a school that teaches religion as an integral part of daily life...

Too long we have separated religion and living... Are children to be blamed if they grow up to believe that the three Rs and material success are more important than honor, integrity and spiritual values?

Mrs. Larson has labeled the textbooks and hymns Catholic, but I have studied them carefully and believe them to be merely Christian, for I have seen nothing in them that cannot be verified by any standard Bible.

She says there are Catholic pictures on the walls and religious statues given as prizes, but it is a child's way to collect pictures and souvenirs of those they admire. Babe Ruth and Joe DiMaggio have decorated half the

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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TIME  
May 11, 1953

Volume LXI  
Number 19

# Why Visa® is made of 55% DACRON—45% WORSTED

**DACRON**—with its high resistance to wrinkles, amazing crease retention, unusual coolness and lightweight strength—is one of the most remarkable of the new man-made fibers. Yet Dacron can work no miracles when it is used in small amounts for its "gimmick" value alone as in some suits now being sold.

**MILLIKEN** has found that to take full advantage of this fiber, a men's tropical fabric must contain 55% Dacron. Therefore, Milliken scientifically combines 55% Dacron with 45% Fine Wool, producing a fabric with more plus features than any other summer suiting.

(Tear out and check at your favorite store)

### WHERE TO FIND

## Milliken's Visa

Your Passport to Comfort  
and Good Grooming!

Although suits and slacks of Visa are still in limited supply, the leading stores in your town now have a greater selection than last Spring.

Each of the outstanding clothing manufacturers listed below uses Visa in exclusive patterns and colors. In most cases, they can be identified by the Visa label or the label, "A Milliken fabric, 55% Dacron — 45% Wool."

Some garments made of Visa will be found under the private brand of your favorite store. So to be sure you are getting the benefits of this remarkable new fabric, ask the store salesman: "Is this garment made of Milliken's Visa?"... and to double check, look for these brand names:

### MANUFACTURER

### BRAND NAME

Hart Schaffner & Marx

VIRACLE  
suits and slacks

First with suits of Milliken's  
55% Dacron — 45% Worsteds two years ago

David D. Doniger & Co. .... McGregor slacks  
Eagle Clothes, Inc. .... Terrapin  
H. Freeman & Son, Inc. .... Stratoweigh  
L. Greif & Bros., Inc. .... Magican  
Hyde Park Clothes, Inc. .... Narcard  
B. Kuppenheimer & Co. .... Blendoire  
Michaels Stern & Co., Inc. .... Wanderer  
Rogers Peel. .... Peetmill  
Schloss Bros. & Co., Inc. .... Indiaweave  
H. A. Seinsheimer Co. .... Coolers  
Society Brand Clothes, Inc. .... Dacool  
Timely Clothes, Inc. .... Lanacan

Visa Tuxedos by West Mill Clothes, Inc.

Suits range in price from \$55 to \$85—prices differ according to variations in tailoring. Slacks, about \$20. Custom tailors, too, handle Visa.

For the store nearest you, write:  
DEERING MILLIKEN & CO., INC. Men's Wear Div.,  
Dept. T, 1407 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

TIME, MAY 11, 1953

**LOOK OUT!**



That drop of water will put wrinkles in your suit and take the crease out of your trousers. Water does that — whether it's perspiration, humidity or rain.

We know of only two ways to avoid it. 1) Don't get dressed on a hot, humid or rainy day. 2) Be sure your next suit is made of Milliken's Visa Tropical, the revolutionary fabric that throws off wrinkles overnight and holds its trouser crease . . . even in the rain.

You'll discover a suit that's pleasantly cool — 20% lighter than most summer tropicals. You can wear it for days, especially when traveling, without need of pressing! And you'll be amazed at its neat, presentable appearance in warmest weather, the fewer pressings it requires, how easily non-oily spots wipe away.

Milliken's unique fabric blending assures enough Dacron (55%) to withstand the effects of moisture . . . enough wool (45%) to keep Visa luxurious and naturally comfortable. All this explains why 100,000 men who wore suits and slacks of Visa last year like them better than any others they ever owned.

Milliken's **Visa**® TROPICAL

the original 55% DACRON\*—45% WORSTED fabric that throws off wrinkles overnight, holds its trouser crease . . . **EVEN IN THE RAIN!**

WEAR **55**45% in water!

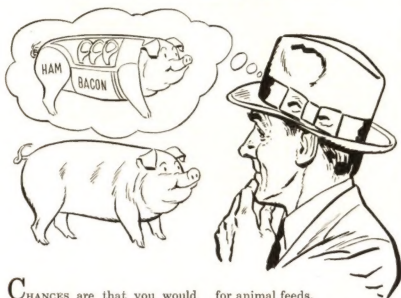


See opposite page for information on where you can find Suits and Slacks made of Milliken's VISA

Read ad of H. Freeman & Son, pages 12 & 13.

\*DuPont's polyester fiber  
†Trade Mark

# Would you save money on pork if you bought a **WHOLE PIG?**



**C**HANCES are that you would come out short on the deal. Here's why:

From a 240-pound porker you would get about 100 pounds of the more popular cuts:

(29 lbs. ham, 27 lbs. bacon, 10 lbs. pork chops, 18 lbs. pork roast, 11 lbs. smoked picnic and butts, 8 lbs. pork sausage.)

You'd get about 20 pounds of cuts you buy infrequently, if at all—such as tail, feet, neckbones, spareribs and salt pork.

You'd get a whopping big pileful of lard—35 pounds of it—which you could buy at the store for less per pound than the hog cost per pound.

The remainder—a full 90 pounds—would be waste—of absolutely no use to you. But to the meat packer it is the source of many valuable by-products—from glands for medicines to bone meal

for animal feeds.

The money he gets from these by-products helps to cover the costs of turning the pig into pork, converting it into store-size cuts, smoking hams and bacon (expenses you'd have to add to the price of the pig).

Does that help you understand the meaning of the saying that "the meat industry doesn't make money, it *saves* it?"

## Did you know

... pigs come into a packing plant in "one piece" ... they leave in as many as 80 different pork products ... that when you speak of the "meat packing industry" you mean 4,000 different companies ... that through their competition, efficient modern methods and full utilization of by-products, your meat is marketed at a *lower service cost* between farm and table than almost any other food?

**AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE**  
Headquarters, Chicago • Members throughout the U. S.

boys' rooms in America. Are they more worthy than Christ or the Virgin Mary, or some of the great saints of history? . . .

BETTIE GRANT

Santa Ana, Calif.

Let George Do It

Sir:

In that picture of Stalin's pallbearers [TIME, April 20], Georgy Malenkov is kidding no one, perhaps not even the onlookers, who might consider it more prudent to be silent.

As an old iceman and shipyard worker, I defy anyone to try to carry a coffin with the position his hand is in. The handle would slip out of his fingers. And it is not even resting on his shoulder. And can't you almost hear him groaning under his burden? Just try to carry a load and see what happens to the other arm. It just doesn't drape gracefully at your side . . .

I'd like to know what kind of meat they feed them on to be able to carry such heavy things like coffins overhead. Maybe it had wheels under it, huh?

TONY DIAMONTI

Scranton, Pa.

Sir:

A very interesting photograph . . . Beria and Malenkov, at the forefront, are merely grasping the bier handles, almost at arm's length, while Molotov is clearly out of step . . . Could it be that some unseen slaves, hidden behind the "bier curtain," are doing the real work?

JEAN R. MARTIN

Bellefontaine, Ohio

Taxi!

Sir:

Was your description of the London taxi [April 20] written by an American whose knowledge of England is confined to Hollywood, or by a lipitudinous Londoner? Let me disabuse you and him and many an innocent reader: that vehicle, unlike the North American cab, is designed for its special job—which includes the easy coping with as much baggage as any passenger is likely to have . . . And far from being a sort of automobile coelestianth . . . the London taxi has steadily evolved and has always been equipped with the best current power unit and general equipment . . .

N. T. BRIDGEMAN

Ottawa

Sir:

With some of your criticisms of London taxis any Londoner must agree . . . The ludicrous design of the London taxi has changed little with the years, yet . . . the "rubber bulb horn and the wheezy engine" have now been superseded by a large and growing fleet of "radio cabs," conforming . . . to a design intended to make turning and parking easy in narrow streets, yet clean, up-to-date and as comfortable as most cabs in most cities. We still have a few Georgian relics . . . but they are vanishing fast. Some, no doubt, have gone to California where, for the next few years, they may serve to perpetuate a legend (fog, a barrel-organ and a 1921 Unic taxi honking its way through the muck). The remainder are finding their way, rather quickly, to the junkyard.

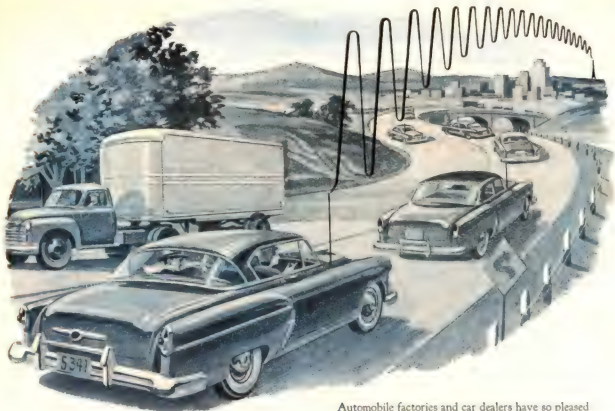
EWAN BUTLER  
Deputy Editor

Time & Tide  
London

Aunt Molly

Sir:

Your Molotov cover [April 20] is excellent—not only because of good painting and all that red, but also because Ranting Aunt



## Delco Auto Radio

brings greater listening  
pleasure to millions

Automobile factories and car dealers have so pleased car buyers by recommending Delco auto radios that the present number of Delco-equipped cars greatly exceeds those equipped with radios of any other make. Among the notable electronic advancements at Delco Radio contributing to this popularity is the famous and exclusive Delco Signal-Seeking Tuner—a device that automatically selects and receives all available stations, one after another, at the touch of a finger. Your need for the best in automotive radio will be satisfied by the superb tone and the long-range ability of any one of four unusual models in the Delco Radio line . . . consult your car dealer.

### DELCO RADIO

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION  
KOKOMO, INDIANA

#### Delco Signal-Seeking Radio

Completely automatic tuning! Press the Selector Bar and the Signal-Seeking Tuner travels across the dial until it encounters a station signal. Another touch of the finger and the next station is tuned in . . . selection virtually unlimited!

#### Delco "Favorite Station" Radio

Highest development of the auto radio science . . . combines push-button tuning of any five predetermined stations with Delco Radio's famous Signal-Seeking Tuner. Push-button stations easily arranged by sliding tabs . . . easily readjusted.

#### Delco Push-Button Radio

Push-button setting to any five predetermined stations, without tools . . . re-setting is equally easy. Manual control also provided. Dual-purpose tubes afford extra long-range performance . . . automatic volume control prevents fading.

#### Delco Manual-Control Radio

High in quality . . . low in cost! Comparable to the push-button radio in performance and tone quality, this model Delco provides crystal-clear, long-range reception . . . tone control and automatic volume control are both included.

Spark Plugs That Perform **LIKE THIS—**

**100.31 M.P.H. FOR 7 DAYS AND 7 NIGHTS**

Will Make **YOUR CAR** Perform Better!



The magnificent sustained performance of a stock Jaguar coupe, 16,852 miles in one week, was established with Champion Spark Plugs—standard equipment for all Jaguar cars. This car is a duplicate of the Jaguars that have become a familiar sight on American highways.

The Champion Spark Plugs used

in this record-smashing endurance run are identical—in materials, design and workmanship—to the Champions available for your car. More overpowering evidence that Champions can give you the best performance and dependability of which your car is capable! So try a set! You will never again be satisfied with ordinary spark plugs.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY, TOLEDO 1, OHIO



Better by Far for **EVERY CAR** Regardless of Make or Year

Molly is right flush in the center of the picture and the background is blank—for a change.

GERALD N. WINN

Glencoe, Ill.

Sir:

Was TIME overstocked on red ink? WILLIAM A. SNYDER

Asbury Park, N.J.

Star-Gazing

Sir:

I wonder how many of your readers caught you . . . "star-gazing" on the People page of April 27?

By actual count, there were 20 stars, calculated as follows:

General of the Army Omar Bradley	5
Major General Emmett O'Donnell	2
General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower	5
Lieut. General Walter Bedell Smith	3
General of the Army George Marshall	5

Total . . . . . 20

HAL STROUBE

Warrant Officer, U.S.A. (ret.)

Cairo, Ill.

Sir:

Did anyone wind up in an arithmetic class? Eisenhower (5), Smith (1), Marshall (4), Bradley (4), and O'Donnell (2) add up to 18 stars.

ALAN JEFFREY

Los Angeles

For TIME's People researcher—and TIME's readers—an abacus, a telescope and a subscription to the *Army, Navy, Air Force Journal*. Correct star-count: Generals of the Army Eisenhower, Marshall and Bradley, five each; General Smith, four; Lieut. General O'Donnell, three. Total: 22.—Ed.

Turner Sees Red

Sir:

The article . . . about the sports-car race held at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas (TIME, April 20) was a shock and a joke to many airmen stationed here at Turner Air Force Base, Ga. Turner was the first base to sponsor such a race . . . on Oct. 25, 1952.

The sole advantage gained was General LeMay's prestige. We of Turner Air Force Base feel bitter toward the project and can guarantee, when Turner has another race, the airmen will not support it . . .

Turner made \$15,000 from the race . . . It is believed that the proceeds may have been for the use of airmen's living conditions, but Turner has not proven it to us.

(SERVICEMAN'S NAME WITHHELD)

Albany, Ga.

Sir:

The amount of time spent working on the project by all ranks . . . was not "off-duty" time by any means . . . Now, six months afterward, the money is still in the bank (we hope), with no definite project in mind for improving airmen's living conditions . . . The "Big Clear" (LeMay) has lost a lot of respect of his "men" here because of this.

(SERVICEMAN'S NAME WITHHELD)

Albany, Ga.

Collector's Complaint

Sir:

Your beautiful coverage of our Kress Collection (April 27), in both story and color illustrations, is greatly appreciated. Of course, I'm afraid Houston won't be happy about your assigning their wonderful Pannini, The Pantheon and Other Monuments of Ancient

# IT'S AMERICA'S BEST-SELLING BUY-OGRAPHY

—because these millions have BUY on their minds!

THE various big-circulation magazines are read for various reasons, but among these, only Better Homes & Gardens is read from cover to cover as a buying guide.

It all starts with the single-minded way that BH&G is edited. Every page, every article, every picture offers practical suggestions on how BH&G readers can make daily living richer, easier, or more enjoyable. Result: BH&G screens America to attract *only* those families who are *BUY*-minded.

So naturally, this all-through-the-book buying mood is reflected on every advertisement in Better Homes & Gardens!

## BH&G BUYOLOGICAL BRIEFS

- **Advertising**—More dollars of advertising, more lines of advertising, more pages of advertising were placed in BH&G in 1952 than in any other major monthly magazine.
- **Editorial**—BH&G was first among all magazines in 1952 in editorial lines devoted to major service subjects, including building and home repair, children, gardening, food and nutrition, health and medical science, home furnishings and management.
- **Circulation gains**—For 28 of the past 30 years, BH&G has shown an increase in total circulation—and it is now at a new high—3½-million.

MEREDITH PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Des Moines, Iowa





**MILLIKEN'S 55% DACRON—45% WOOL BLEND  
plus H. Freeman & Son's perfection-tailoring  
makes the ideal 8-oz. tropical suit**

*Stratoweigh*

Milliken's 8-oz. Dacron and wool blend is the ideal tropical fabric! It's cooler, resists wrinkles, holds its crease in the most humid weather—looks fresh and feels fresh through week after week of continuous wear!

To this, H. Freeman & Son adds perfection-tailoring—needlework of the highest order plus special features that help lessen the weight and heighten the luxury of the suit—Skinner's special lightweight linings and pure silk thread throughout.

Result: STRATOWEIGH—the Dacron and wool tropical that starts off looking better and continues to look better!

**\$69.50**

*Slightly higher on the Pacific Coast.*

H. FREEMAN & SON, INC. • 33rd and ARCH STREETS • PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Stratoweigh*

tailored of  
**MILLIKEN'S**

**55% DACRON—45% WOOL**

is available in limited quantities  
at any of the fine shops listed below.

NOTE: additional fine shops are listed  
on the opposite page.

<b>ALABAMA</b>	
Birmingham	Henry Porter, Inc.
<b>ARIZONA</b>	
Phoenix	N. Porter Co.
Tucson	Albert Steinfield & Co.
Tucson	Altschall, Inc.
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	
Los Angeles	J. W. Robinson
Los Angeles	Phelps-Terkel
Berkeley	Bullock-Watson
Beverly Hills	George Good
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Rome, to New Orleans. But then, we won't be able to live without our *St. Lucy Led to Her Martyrdom* by Fungai, which your article placed in Houston. So as not to make a liar out of TIME, I shall suggest to Houston Director Lee-Malone that we swap the two paintings once a year.

ALONZO LANSFORD  
Director

Isaac Delgado Museum of Art  
New Orleans

## Rank Injustice

Sir:

Congratulations on the picture that accompanied your article "Jolt for Japan" [April 20]. You couldn't have chosen a better person to photograph if you had combed the Far East. The "G.I." on the right is Captain Karl Spannare . . . Without much doubt, he spent more time and money as a shopper than any other man in our outfit.

JOHN A. BRADLEY

Evanton, Ill.  
□ TIME's apologies for demoting Shopper Spannare.—Ed.

## Crazy Over Horses

Sir:

I was very pleased to see those two pictures by W. R. Leigh in the current [April 20] TIME, [but] it is obvious that he was never a cowboy himself.

In regard to that remark you credit to him—"those tired old nags at the rodeo"—any old cowboy will agree that the present-day rodeo buck is twice as rough—and hard to stay with—as the wildest mustang that was ever foaled . . .

It might be added, of course, that the average rodeo bronc rider couldn't hold down a job as a working cowboy.

EDGAR WRAY THISTLETHWAITE  
Independence, Calif.

## Passing the Bar

Sir:

As a recent law graduate (Yale, 1952) . . . I must disagree heartily with the conclusions of Dean Harno [TIME, April 20]. One year of law-school training and a three-weeks "exam" . . . are more than enough preparation to pass the bar exam . . . I suggest that the best curriculum change the law schools could adopt is to substitute some sort of internship program for what now follows the first year of law school . . . The law schools don't do any harm. They're just stymied by the fact that the best way to train a lawyer is to let him work for another lawyer who knows more than he does.

JAMES M. PINES

New York City

## The Readers Measure the Mayor

Sir:

. . . If Bowron (as he claims) is "The Nation's Most Respected Mayor" [April 20], such respect must be centered east of the Rockies in the vicinity of TIME's editorial offices. We have never had the "habit" of respecting highbanded political "tactics" here.

VOLNEY BROWN JR.

Los Angeles

Sir:

Your article . . . makes it abundantly clear why my Los Angeles High School son demands that we cancel our subscription to TIME . . .

As for [Opposition Candidate] Poulson being "undistinguished"—how misinformed can you get? . . . In short, I hope you live to rue the day.

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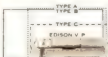
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## A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

### Dear Time-Reader

One day last summer, TIME's Seattle bureau chief, Dean Brelis, was aboard a small launch in the middle of Lake Washington, watching a trial run of the *Slo-Mo-Shun IV*, 1952 Gold Cup winner. Suddenly a sailboat slid effortlessly up to the launch. As

the sailboat started to turn, a young lady standing in the bow tossed a stone into the launch. Brelis picked up the stone, found a piece of paper wrapped around it with thick rubber bands. On the paper was a message for him to get in touch with Western Union's Operator 25 immediately, for a wire from TIME.

Operator 25 is many people with many functions—and, obviously, many facets of ingenuity. Basically, Western Union uses Operator 25 as a commercial service. If, for instance, you want to find out the name of the local distributor of the Cant-Chu-U dog muzzle, Operator 25 can tell you. In many cities, Operator 25 is also the person to call back when you are not at home to receive a wire. In that capacity, Operator 25—or her counterpart—has become a familiar voice to many TIME correspondents.

Says Brelis: "Operator 25 is uncanny. I have never met her, but she is like a shadow. She has contacted me at home or at the Washington Athletic Club. Once she paged me in a movie, told the manager that it was an important wire from New York and that TIME was holding the presses—a fabrication on the grandest level."

Across the continent, in Providence, R.I., Ben Bagdikian calls Operator 25 his "favorite Western Union employee." She seems to know what time he arrives home, once told his wife: "When he gets home at 5:30, will you have him call Operator 25? I've got a long one from TIME." She knows wires are to be sent to his office after they are read to him. Says Bagdikian: "She is a sympathetic audience and often giggles appreciatively at a query, but is also capable of indignation. She is a pretty good barometer of telegraphic opinion. When TIME asks for a cross section of opinion on a subject in the news, she can sometimes give a general idea about the ratio of pro to anti telegrams and their intensity."

What Bagdikian remembers most vividly about Operator 25 concerns a wire he once sent about a proposal by Rhode Island Governor Dennis J. Roberts that the state build industrial plants for leasing to private firms. Roberts called the plan "a lively

experiment." Bagdikian explained that the expression came from the inscription on the State House, which he quoted from memory: "To hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing state may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concerns." A little later he got a message to call Operator 25. Shouldn't the quotation read, she asked politely, "that a most flourishing civil state may stand?" He found a state manual, looked it up, and called back to tell Operator 25 she was right. He asked how she had known. She explained that she lived near the State House and walked by it almost daily.

In Toledo, Ohio, Correspondent C. W. Gilmore's chief link with the telegraph office is through an operator he knows only as Paul. Gilmore once also tried to use him as a news source. Trying to determine "Topic A" in his city (the subject most people are talking and thinking about), Gilmore asked via teletype what Paul was thinking about. The answer clicked back: "Women."


Operators 25 in Des Moines are chattier than most, reports Correspondent George Mills. One took a message about the development of wingless chickens in Iowa, exclaimed wonderingly: "What next?" Another, taking a telegram about reckless teen-age drivers, agreed heartily, explained she was worried about her own teen-age daughter.

Says Cleveland's Eugene Segal: "I like to imagine that Operator 25 is young and beautiful." Segal says that some of the operators have got to know most of his family. When his son answers the phone, they will say, "Hello, David, is your dad there?" One operator volunteered a cold remedy when Segal's voice was hoarse one day, and ever since she has inquired about his health. Another, when he answered the phone after returning from a movie, asked: "Where have you been? I've been trying to get you all evening. This is one they want right away."

But telegraph operators in Reno have been hardened into indifference, reports Frank McCulloch, and the content of messages never surprises them. Perhaps, he says, that is because it is Reno, where all kinds of amazing telegrams go out all the time.

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen



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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE NATION

#### The Harnessing of Two Logics

The basic problem of the U.S.—and of the free world—is to preserve its dynamic economic and political freedoms as it builds up military defenses against global Communism. This is a problem which the U.S. has not really met squarely since the Communists began their march at the end of World War II. Last week President Eisenhower was ready to come to grips with it.

Fixing his heavy, horn-rimmed glasses in place, the President faced his weekly press conference and began to read in a low voice. "I would like to present to you . . . with fairly broad strokes, what I consider the sensible framework . . . [for] an ever more effective posture of defense." Quickly he came to the heart of his defense-security philosophy: "I have always firmly believed that there is a great logic in the conduct of military affairs. There is an equally great logic in economic affairs. If these two logical disciplines can be wedded, it is then possible to create a situation of maximum military strength within economic capacities.

"If, on the other hand, these two are allowed to proceed in disregard one for the other, you then create a situation either of doubtful military strength, or of such precarious economic strength that your military position is in constant jeopardy. It has been the purpose of this Administration ever since it took office, finding itself confronted with a crazy quilt of promises, commitments and contracts, to bring American military logic and American economic logic into joint, strong harness."

**Continuous Improvement.** In this harness, said the President, U.S. policy will not be based on the philosophy of preparing for war by any certain year of maximum exposure, "but will be based on the sounder theory that a very real danger not only exists this year but may continue to exist for years to come; that our strength, which is already very real, must now be made stronger, not by inefficient and expensive starts and stops, but by steady, continuous improvement." Under this "new, fresh" policy, the "old misleading labels" would be changed, the "paper divisions and cardboard wings" disregarded, the "artificial arithmetic" erased, and a long-term program established.

Then the President got down to figures: "This morning I told the legislative leaders

that already we can see our way clear to ask the Congress to appropriate at least \$8.5 billion less new money for fiscal year 1954 than had been asked for by the previous Administration."

Harry Truman had asked for \$72.9 billion in new appropriations—\$41.5 billion for the military, \$7.6 billion for foreign



DEPUTY SECRETARY KYES  
The danger is continuous.

aid, \$2 billion for atomic energy, and \$21.8 billion for other purposes. Dwight Eisenhower did not break down his proposed cuts, but defense (which eats up almost two-thirds of the budget) would have to bear the brunt. Bob Taft later told reporters how the slicing would be done: \$5 billion off the military budget, \$1.8 billion from foreign aid, \$250 million out of the atomic-energy program, and \$1.2 billion in the other departments.

"I Shall Sleep Well." Would this cut mean a balanced budget and a tax cut in 1954? No, said the President. This is a cut in requests for new appropriations (some of which will be spent in 1954, some much later). The deficit and taxes will be controlled by 1954 expenditures, partly from appropriations approved by Congress before this year. However, progress is being made every day toward an eventually balanced budget.

To implement the new approach, Eisen-

hower had sent Congress a plan to reorganize the Department of Defense (see below). But he was not ready to answer in detail the question which correspondents tried to ask in a number of ways: How will the cuts affect the size and strength of the Air Force, the Army and the Navy? There would be more buildup than originally planned during 1954, the President said, but it is not yet possible to say what the final result will be.

When the President's news hit the headlines, his economy-minded critics were afraid he had not cut far enough, and defense-minded critics feared that the results of his cuts might impair U.S. security. But any who thought Dwight Eisenhower had lost his sense of balance between the two logics had not listened to his short, off-the-cuff speech at midweek to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Said he: "These [defense-security] costs are going to be lowered at the earliest possible moment. But they are never going to be lowered beyond that point that you can, with justification, say: 'I shall sleep well tonight because my country, its system, its liberties, are safe.'"

### DEFENSE

#### Cuts & Consequences

What kind of defense will the U.S. be able to buy with the approximately \$3.6 billion left by the Eisenhower budget cut? Deputy Secretary of Defense Roger Kyes, ex-General Motors vice president and production man (see below), had cut carefully in all directions to get the \$5 billion saving. Some of the probable results of Kyes's budget cutting in terms of men and equipment:

¶ Combined manpower strength of the armed services (now 3,650,000) will be reduced in fiscal 1954 by 7.5%, i.e., about 273,750 men.

¶ The Army will keep the 20 combat divisions it now has and (because of an additional \$1 billion appropriation for ammunition) may actually end up with more money than it expected to get under the Truman budget. Its training divisions, however, will be cut from ten to seven and its replacement training centers from 14 to 13.

¶ The Navy's projected atomic aircraft carrier will have to use a cheaper power source than the \$350 million breeder reactor called for in original plans. Two supercarriers now under construction will be finished, and funds to start a third will

be available. Naval aviation funds will also be cut.

¶ The Air Force goal of 143 wings by January 1956 will be reduced to 115 wings. Transport and tactical wings (which furnish support to the Army) will be skeletonized in order to keep Strategic Air Command and U.S. defense wings at present strength.

Obviously, the Air Force program will bear the brunt of the cuts, and it is in this area that the President has yet to fill in a few blanks. The Truman Administration's plan to build the Air Force to 143 wings was not—as Eisenhower implied—a program which was to be ready for one critical year and then done with. It was a program to equip the U.S. with air weapons for the jet age, to be ready by Jan. 1, 1956.

Since, as far as the U.S. knows, the Soviet military threat is still unchanged, the Eisenhower Administration's next move must be to assure the U.S. either 1) that the Communist threat is not as great as before, or 2) that the Administration has found a more efficient way to meet it, or 3) that the projected 143-wing buildup was too big in the first place.

In this general area, the questions are sure to fly thick and fast when Roger Kyes takes his new budget to Congress next week.

## Jolly Roger

Deputy Defense Secretary Roger Kyes's first piece of fan mail after he took over his broad oak desk in the Pentagon last February was a postcard from a Tennesseean who, after seeing Kyes's picture in the paper, wrote: "You look to me as though you could spit in the devil's eye." Big (6 ft. 4 in., 225 lbs.), craggy Roger Kyes makes a similar impression on people who encounter him face to face. After meeting him for the first time, a Pentagonian remarked: "He looks like the kind of guy who'd say, 'Lay off 40,000 men.'" Kyes has not yet said, "Lay off 40,000 men," but he did order a cut in Defense Department replacement hiring, with the result that normal outflow has reduced employment by just about 40,000.

Kyes needs toughness for the job he has to do. Kyes, his boss, Charles Erwin Wilson, and Wilson's boss, Dwight Eisenhower, are all convinced that the nation needs to get more defense per dollar of expenditure. But the Defense Department is so vast, so complex and so procedure-ridden that to grab it and shake out some of its abundant water takes a man with both managerial talent and toughness. Kyes has both. He is calm and affable, but when Pentagonians call him "Jolly Roger" they mean not that he is jolly but that he is as tough as a pirate.

Roger Martin Kyes, 47, brought no military experience to Washington. But he did bring a lot of experience in managing men and expediting production. Farm-

born, and still vaguely rustic despite Harvard ('28) and a high standard of living, he worked up to the presidency of Harry Ferguson, Inc. (tractors and farm implements), then moved to General Motors, became a vice president and the general manager of the Truck and Coach Division. When G.M. President Erwin Wilson was tabbed as Defense Secretary, he asked Kyes to be his No. 2 man. Kyes gave up his \$85,000 salary (plus large bonuses), sold \$200,000 worth of G.M. stock. When he learned that his new job would pay \$20,000 and Wilson's \$22,500, he remarked: "Well, I never thought I would get within \$2,500 of C. E. Wilson."

Wilson, occupied with high-level huddles, left most of the Pentagon intramural work to Kyes. Some Kyes policies: tighter correlation of production schedules; use whenever possible of standard civilian goods (e.g., trucks) instead of specially designed items; channeling production contracts to low-cost producers.

The new job keeps Kyes busy. He gets to the Pentagon before 8:30 a.m., seldom leaves before 10 p.m. When he went to Washington, he expected to be busy for a while, so he left his wife and four daughters behind in suburban Bloomfield Hills, Mich. They are still there.

## The Expert's Touch

In most respects, the President's plan for reorganization of the U.S. defense establishment followed the recommendations of Nelson Rockefeller's three-month-old Committee on Department of Defense Organization.\* But it also reflected a sureness of touch based on the President's

\* The members: General Omar Bradley, Scientist Vannevar Bush, President Milton S. Eisenhower of Penn State College, Office of Defense Mobilization Chief Arthur Flemming, former Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, RCA Board Chairman David Sarnoff.



ADVISED ROCKEFELLER  
More power to civilians.

intimate knowledge of the nation's military machine and its shortcomings. "I address the Congress," noted Eisenhower last week, "on a subject which has been of primary interest to me throughout all the years of my adult life. . . ."

The new plan had three major objectives: more efficiency, improved strategic planning and greater civilian control. To achieve those objectives, said Ike, the following changes are necessary:

¶ Transfer of management of the Joint Staff, an important working-level panel of about 200 top officers, from the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a body to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs alone. End result: substantial increase in the authority of the chairman, at the expense of the other members of the J.C.S. (a move certain to provoke a storm from service partisans who fear steps toward unification).

¶ Abolition of three "slow and clumsy tools"—the Munitions Board, the Research & Development Board and the Defense Supply Management Agency. To take over their functions as well as those of other boards, committees and advisers, the President recommended the creation of six new Assistant Secretaries of Defense. Result: strengthened control for the Secretary of Defense—and, incidentally, elimination of about 500 Defense Department employees.

¶ Transfer of executive responsibility for a unified, multi-service command from one of the Joint Chiefs (e.g., Korea under Army General J. Lawton Collins, Alaska under Air Force General Hoyt Vandenberg) to a civilian service secretary. Result: more civilian control, and a further confinement of the Joint Chiefs to their role of "military advisers."

¶ Affirmation of the authority of the Secretary of Defense to delegate his functions as he sees fit, to insure flexible administration, capable of decentralization.

Both in & out of the Pentagon, Washington has been talking of the need for revision of the 1947 National Security Act ever since it was last patched by Congress nearly four years ago. But even the most ardent advocates of revision hesitated to throw debate open for the pulling and hauling of the individual services and their congressional spokesmen. Eisenhower's decision to present his proposals in the form of a "reorganization plan" was perhaps his happiest stroke, since a reorganization plan 1) cannot be amended by Congress, 2) is not likely to involve committee hearings, and 3) automatically becomes law unless the House or Senate rejects it within 60 days.

## THE PRESIDENCY

### White House Bridge Player

For outdoor relaxation, there is nothing Dwight Eisenhower would rather do than tee up a golf ball and whap it down a fairway. For indoor escape from tension, he likes a few rubbers of bridge. In the White House, Saturday night is usually bridge night. The evening begins about 5 o'clock, in the solarium on the White

¶ Who recently started a woman at a cocktail party by saying cheerfully: "I'm Roger Kyes, the ugliest-looking man in Washington."

House roof, is interrupted for a snack or buffet supper, then may continue down in Ike's second-floor study until 10 or 10:30. Guests arriving for a bridge date are likely to find the host waiting for them at the card table, impatiently riffling the decks.

**Classic & Sound.** Ike has been playing bridge for more than 25 years, ranks as an expert just a shade below tournament class. His game was once described by Ely Culbertson as "classic, sound, with flashes of brilliance." His favorite bridge partner, NATO's General Alfred Gruenther, is one of the few military men who have long been regarded as better than Ike at the game.<sup>6</sup> After one crucial hand, in which they were soundly set, Partners Eisenhower and Gruenther mulled over the game play in an exchange of letters that went on for two years.

Chief Justice Fred Vinson, once a favorite of Harry Truman's at the poker table, is a regular at Ike's bridge table. A crackerjack player, good-humored Fred Vinson has never been known to get openly riled at a partner's misplay. Another regular is Air Secretary Harold Talbott, who has a competitive spirit to match Ike's, and plays an equally smart game. Among occasional players: Treasury Secretary George Humphrey, Under Secretary of State Bedell Smith; Banker Clifford Roberts; Newspaper Executive William E. Robinson. Bridge Master Oswald Jacoby, (Says Jacoby: "The President plays better bridge than golf; he tries to break no at golf; at bridge you would say he plays in the 70s.")

**Sphinx & Thumper.** Eisenhower has his own operational code for bridge: "Play every hand," he says, "as part of a lifetime bridge career. The result is more slams, less sets, and a fine average record." He will take reasonable chances based on a knowledge of mathematical odds; when alternative lines of play are before him, he chooses the one with the more favorable odds (for an example, see box on a recent Eisenhower slam bid). His defensive play can be rough and bold. Recently he went all the way to six hearts to prevent his opponents from taking the bid and rubber. With excellent playing, he went down only one trick; the small penalty for down one was more than offset by the failure of his opponents to make a derivative score.

Ike maintains a sphinxlike calm when examining his cards on the deal. His manner is similarly detached during the bidding. But his play is marked with barrack-room gusto, particularly when he produces the trump that his opponents have failed to snare, or when he makes his slam or sets his opponents. An old bridge friend says: "The card rises vertically in the President's hand, then describes a no-degree arc. It hits the table with a thump, upsetting ash trays and opponents."

<sup>6</sup> Al Gruenther's biggest moment among the masters: the crucial match between Ely Culbertson and Sylvester S. Lentz (partners included Mrs. Culbertson and Donald Jacoby), in which Lieut. Gruenther, then an instructor at West Point, acted as referee.



The bidding, both sides vulnerable:

NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
1 ♠ pass	2 ♣ pass		
3 ♠ pass	4 ♠ no trump		
5 ♣ pass	6 ♠ pass		

#### The play:

Vinson opened with the three of diamonds and Talbott played his ace. Eisenhower here made a crucial decision: he threw away his king of diamonds on Talbott's ace, thereby assuring enough entries to the dummy to play out dummy's heart suit.

Talbott's return lead was the club jack. Eisenhower had considered the odds on the choices ahead of him: he could 1) finesse with his club queen (in which case he would have been down one); or 2) take the club jack with his ace, then play out dummy's hearts, hoping for a division of opponent's hearts that would give him at least three heart winners. Odds were even on alternative No. 1, were better than live to one on alternative No. 2. Ike took the trick with his club ace.

Then he drew trumps. He followed by playing king and ace of hearts, dropping his own low hearts on the plays. He continued with dummy's heart jack. Talbott threw down his queen, and Ike trumped from his own hand. Ike returned to dummy with a low diamond, came back with another heart and trumped opponent's remaining heart ten. Once more Ike shifted to dummy with a low diamond then played his last heart, the only one left, discarding on it his only losing card, the club queen. Score six spades, bid & made.

## Work Done

Last week the President:

1) Signed bills 1) extending rent controls until July 31, and 2) authorizing daylight saving time for the District of Columbia each summer at the discretion of the district commissioners—thus putting an end to the annual wrangles in Congress over the District's daylight time.

2) Sent Congress a reorganization plan for the Export-Import Bank, to abolish a cumbersome board of directors, concentrate management in a single director.

3) Ordered Robert D. Murphy to stay on in Japan, with ambassadorial rank, as an adviser to General Mark Clark during Korean peace negotiations.

4) Nominated for U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan: Horace A. Hildreth, 50, president of Bucknell University and onetime (1945-49) governor of Maine.

5) Designated Georgia's tornado-scourged Muscogee and Macon counties as major disaster areas, thus qualifying the areas for FHA-guaranteed repair and replacement loans.

6) Asked Congress to help him name a bipartisan commission for "a broad-gauge study" and "thorough re-examination" of U.S. foreign-trade policy. The commission's report, Eisenhower hoped, would become the "basis for action during the [1954] session of Congress."

7) Passed on to a friend one of his own maxims: "Don't miss too many opportunities to keep your mouth shut."

## THE CONGRESS

### Filibuster's End

In a quiet conference outside the Senate chamber last week, Majority Leader Robert A. Taft and New Mexico's Clinton Anderson (whose ailing heart was beginning to hamper his leadership of the marathon-talking Democratic opposition) agreed that it was time to call a halt to the 21-day offshore oil filibuster (TIME, May 4). The Senate quickly approved a plan to vote this week on the Holland bill, which grants seaboard states title to their marginal seas to the limit of their historic boundaries. In total, the filibuster: 1) aroused no public outcry against the bill, 2) changed few senatorial minds, 3) changed not at all the Administration's resolve to return control of tidelands to the states, 4) wasted a lot of time.

### Minus 20,135

Virginia's economy-minded Senator Harry Byrd added up some new figures from the Administration last week and hustled out a press release. In March, Byrd reported, the Federal Government lopped 20,135 civilian employees off its payroll, the biggest cut in any month since the Korean war began. Most (17,850) of those dropped were in the Department of Defense, which at the end of March still had more civilian employees (1,303,534) than all other Government departments combined. Total federal civilian employment after the 20,135 had departed: 2,526,810.

## SEQUELS

### Three Counts to Go

Attacking a federal indictment charging him with perjury on seven counts, China Specialist Owen Lattimore last week won a partial victory in Washington. Lattimore's attorneys moved to throw out all seven counts; Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl threw out four and cast "serious doubt" on the validity of the remaining three.

Judge Youngdahl (Republican governor of Minnesota from 1947 to 1951, then member of the federal judiciary by appointment of Harry Truman) ruled that the dismissed counts were "fatally defective" because they infringed on an individual's constitutional right to free opinion and to clear accusation when standing trial. A broadside charge that Lattimore falsely denied being "a sympathizer or promoter of Communism or Communist interests" was, said the court, "so nebulous and indefinite that a jury would have to indulge in speculation in order to arrive at a verdict."

Youngdahl set trial on the three remaining charges for Oct. 6, but directed Government attorneys to be more specific about "overt acts" on which a jury must decide Lattimore's guilt or innocence.

### Old Bones

Last week two skeletons of the Truman Administration rattled their old bones in two U.S. courtrooms:

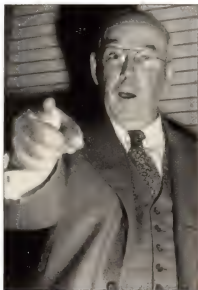
¶ In Washington, E. Merl Young, 38, got four months to two years in the penitentiary on four counts of perjury. His major offense: telling a Senate committee he had no connection with a \$50 million RFC loan to the now defunct Lustron Corp., though he recommended approval of the loan and resigned from RFC on the day the loan was granted (to become a Lustron executive). Young and his wife (who wore the Truman Administration's original mink coat when she was a White House stenographer) now operate a swank Florida motel known to its clientele as "the Royal Pastel Mink Auto Court."

¶ In St. Louis, the court of appeals upheld the sentence for misconduct in office imposed last year on James P. Finnegan, 57, erstwhile U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue in St. Louis and glad-handed pal of Harry Truman's. Finnegan's mistake: accepting fees from private companies for his services in two cases involving the Government while he was a federal employee. His sentence: \$10,000 fine, two years in prison.

## INVESTIGATIONS

### Standoff

New Hampshire's bald, Scripture-spouting old Senator Charles W. Tobey found a perfect foil for his histrionic talent last week: Joseph P. Ryan, burly, grumpy "lifetime" president of the A.F.L. International Longshoremen's Association. Ryan has not only been indicted for misusing \$11,390 in union funds, but has been



SENATOR TOBEY

He damned the crowd.

ordered, on pain of action by his peers in the Federation, to clean up his criminal-ridden waterfront locals in the Port of New York. Nevertheless, on appearing as a witness before Tobey and his waterfront investigation committee, Joe refused to admit that he was heavy with sin.

Tobey hammered the table, waved his arms, mugged, and at times seemed close to the edge of genuine apoplexy. But Ryan did not repent. He testified that he had not purged his union of racketeers, and (although 60% of its organizers have criminal records) acted as though he had none at all to purge. He said the A.F.L. had extended its cleanup deadline to May 15, but he showed no signs of planning



PIER BOSS RYAN

He refused to be saved.

any purges in the future (which made a showdown over the I.L.A. almost inevitable at the next meeting of the A.F.L. Executive Council).

Rage, shock, outraged propriety chased themselves across Tobey's features. At one point, while Ryan was being questioned by Michigan's Senator Charles E. Potter, whose legs were blown off at the knees by a land-mine explosion in France, Tobey broke in to cry:

"I marvel at his [Potter's] sense of restraint. This man is a noble American citizen, a soldier in World War II. He lost both legs. He went down to the shadow of the valley of death, and to sit here and hear these stories . . . of the crooks under you . . . you employed the crooks and gangsters, gave them your benediction: I marvel at his restraint. There are many more millions who hate this crowd. I say damn the crowd. And I say it to you! If I had my way, I would kick you out of the union! What's the matter with you? Aren't you an American citizen?"

Gathering breath as the hearing progressed, he answered himself: "You're un-American all through!"

"Whose job is it to keep the waterfront clean?" Ryan mumbled incautiously, later in his testimony, in an attempt to pass the buck to the cops.

"Yours!" yelled Tobey triumphantly.

Even after nearly four hours, Ryan refused to come forward and be saved. Tobey finished strong.

## CRIME

### The Good Citizen

Cornelius Pysch could hardly be called a solid citizen. Orphaned at five, he learned to make his own living at an age when most kids are learning long division. In 1930, when he was 26, Pysch and an accomplice held up a small Manhattan hotel, but were caught by the cops before they even had a chance to spend their \$7 haul. After four years in Sing Sing, Pysch was paroled, went to California to begin again. While he was working there as a coal miner, he seduced a 13-year-old girl. The girl told her father, and Pysch was tried and found guilty of statutory rape. The judge gave him a two- to 100-year sentence, and the next day he escaped from jail.

Frank Raboski, on the other hand, was a solid citizen. As a diesel mechanic in Northlake, Ill., he made a good living. He was the first president of the Northlake Home Owners Association, a member of the sewers and water committee, and treasurer of the Northlake Crime Commission which he and other vigilant citizens founded to halt an invasion of Chicago hoodlums. Last month Raboski campaigned (unsuccessfully) for police magistrate. His home was one of the best kept in the neighborhood, and his lawn was the pride of Dewey Street.

Last week Northlake's police chief, Fred Heck, called on his friend Raboski, asked him to come down to the police station for an important conference. At the sta-

tion, the policeman handed Raboski a pile of papers, including the photograph, fingerprints and police record of Cornelius Pytsch of California. After a few minutes, the police chief broke the uncomfortable silence. "Are you that man?" he asked.

"Yes," said Raboski.

"We were hoping," said the policeman, "that we were wrong."

Before Raboski was taken off to Cook County jail, Chief Heck sent for Mrs. Raboski. "What's the matter?" she asked, when she arrived at the station. "The easiest way to tell you, I guess," said her husband, "is to read these to you." After he had owned up to Cornelius Pytsch's record, Virginia Raboski's first question was: "Am I married to you?" Her husband gently assured her that a person using an alias could marry as legally as anyone else.

At week's end, New York had waived extradition on a parole-jumping charge, but California was ready to demand the return of Pytsch-Raboski to serve out his sentence. Neighbors in Northlake, including Chief Heck, pledged their homes to raise Raboski's \$15,000 bail, drafted a clemency appeal to California's Governor Earl Warren. "We plan to do everything we can to stand back of him," said the Rev. Milan Swasko, pastor of the local Lutheran church. "This community can't afford to lose him."

## OPINION

### Footsteps Down the Hill

After nearly two years as commander of the Eighth Army in Korea, strapping General James A. Van Fleet came back to the U.S. with "a profound sense of frustration." His testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee about the Korean ammunition shortage (*TIME*, April 13 *et seq.*) made clear some of the reasons for the frustration. This week, in the first of two articles written for *LIFE*, Van Fleet gives a grim warning to the U.S. against the way the U.S. is conducting the Korean War. "We have made terrible mistakes in Korea. We may be in the process of making another one right now. In the present peace talks with the Chinese Reds, I am absolutely convinced, we run the risk of throwing away the future of our nation."

The first few weeks of his command in Korea, recalls Van Fleet, were "among the greatest in the history of the U.S. Army." In April 1951, the Eighth Army, which Van Fleet found "fresh, hard and wiry," heroically fought far larger Communist Armies, and brought them to a standstill. In May the U.N. forces threw back another offensive, then counterattacked. For a few days while the Chinese retreated in disorder, Van Fleet saw total victory within his grasp. "Then our Government's high policy intervened, and we were ordered not to advance any farther. . . .

**Why Less?** "While we missed our chance in May of 1951. . . we have had plenty of chances since. While I was in Korea, opportunities presented themselves again & again where I was fully aware of

my chance to beat the Reds once & for all and was restrained only by high policy."

"The opportunity is still there today," Van Fleet's basic question: "Why, when we are so thoroughly and completely superior to the Chinese Reds in North Korea, do we even consider anything less than a genuine [Asia-wide] peace?" Part of the answer, he believes, lies in a general misapprehension of Chinese military power and potential.

"The first mistake all of us made in Korea and in Washington was to overestimate the strength of the Red Chinese armies, which attack with far more fury than staying power. This first erroneous judgment . . . has created a state of mind which has plagued us throughout the war and is still plaguing us in the peace discussions."

**Right War.** The Chinese also face a crippling supply problem, says Van Fleet.



GENERAL VAN FLEET  
A sense of frustration.

"The logistics of a prolonged attack [against U.N. forces] are beyond the capacity of the Red Chinese army. . . . The war in Korea is costing the Chinese Reds much more than it is costing us. They cannot stand the expense. . . . The enemy is having a hard time supplying himself for even a sitdown war. If we ever put on some pressure and make him fight, we give him an almost insoluble tonnage problem. "All we have to do is start an all-out effort in Korea, and the Reds will soon come begging to us."

Van Fleet offers no comfort to those who believe U.S. intervention in Korea was a mistake from the start. "In terms of high strategy," says he, "the Reds have lost the war in Korea, and they know it. . . . The fact is that if we have to have a war with the Reds anywhere—a choice they themselves have made in this instance—Korea is for us the right war in the right place at the right time."

## NEW JERSEY

### Grapefruit in the Garden State

The "Garden State" of New Jersey (pronounced Goddan State of New J-eh-sey) boasts some of the most remarkably unsavory areas east of the city dump at Gary, Ind. Its smoke-hung Hudson shore is littered, mile on dreary mile, with dingy factories, junkyards, piers, abattoirs, disconsolate old houses and drafty bar-rooms. When the wind is right, the indescribable perfume of some of the world's most thoroughly fermented tidal flats perfumes the air. Jersey politics—a hatchery for grasping bosses—rests in this setting as comfortably as a bloated grapefruit floating in a sump pit.

Most of Jersey's larger cities are traditionally Democratic, and the state has been Republican for ten years, but politicians of both parties have been remarkably astigmatic toward venality great & small. When New York's Mayor Fiorello La Guardia threw "punks and gamblers" out of town, they migrated, almost as one, to Bergen County, N.J., and for almost ten years no politico seemed to know that they were there.

**Disturbed Currents.** Horse rooms and sawdust-joint crap games grew almost as common as gas stations. The pleasant back country blossomed with ornate gambling halls, which boasted thick rugs, fine food and limousine service to Manhattan. Hundreds of Bergen County citizens rented their phones to bookies at \$50 a week, opened their houses to furtive characters known as "sitters," who crouched near the receiver eight hours a day taking bets from the Big City across the Hudson. But after the Kefauver committee blabbed the tale to the world on television, New Jersey's Republican Attorney General Theodore Parsons went into prolonged spasms of surprise, horror and chagrin.

Incautiously, perhaps, he did more—sent a fire-breathing young special prosecutor named Nelson F. Stamler into Bergen County with orders to wipe it clean as a peeper's telescope on a summer evening. Last week—31 months later—this abnormal development was still having an intensely disturbing effect on the turgid currents of Jersey politics.

**Spectacular Complaint.** Stamler carried out his orders with tactless vigor. He slammed 200 gamblers, including Big Shots Frank Erickson and Joe Adonis, into jail, and got indictments against a score of others, including three highly placed cops and a former Bergen County prosecutor. Amidst this furor, Bergen Gangster Willie Moretti was mysteriously killed (at the orders, according to Stamler's hints, of politicians who were afraid he would talk). But Willie, according to testimony, did not die before making one spectacular complaint: he had given \$236,000 to a small-time statehouse aide named Harold John Adonis (no kin to Joe), and he had understood that \$100,000 of it was going to the governor—but had got no protection from the state.

Harold Adonis skipped the country.



CHAIRMAN DICKERSON



PROSECUTOR STAMLER



MAYOR KENNY



GANGSTER MORETTI

New stencches blended with an indescribable perfume.

but Stamler indicted him anyhow. Shortly thereafter, Special Prosecutor Stamler was fired by Attorney General Parsons for "insubordination." This caused even more uproar than Stamler's cleanup. The legislature launched an investigation into the affair, after Stamler shouted from the rooftops that he had really been axed for breathing too hotly on G.O.P. Governor Alfred E. Driscoll's administration. Last week, while questioning New Jersey's (just retired) Republican state chairman, a prosperous, churchgoing real-estate executive named John J. Dickerson, the legislators cut into a thick, salty vein of untapped political history.

Chairman Dickerson's most spectacular testimony: that a considerable part of Governor Driscoll's political success stemmed from a Republican tie-up with Democratic machines in both Jersey City and Hoboken. In 1949, Dickerson testified, he had done his best to help Democrat John V. Kenny beat the corrupt Hague machine in Jersey City. His best was good enough; Kenny displaced Hague's nephew as mayor of Jersey City and Hague as boss of Hudson County. In return, said Dickerson, Kenny's Democratic machine slammed on the brakes during the autumn gubernatorial campaign; Jersey City and surrounding Hudson County, which normally returns a Democratic majority of from 75,000 to 100,000, produced an edge of only 3,400 votes for Driscoll's Democratic opponent. Had city and county voted as usual, Driscoll would have been defeated.

Dickerson also admitted that the Republican state committee had accepted a \$25,000 "loan" from one Joseph Bozzo, a friend of Gambler Longie Zwillman, and had kept no records of the cash repayment. What about Willie Moretti's complaint about his \$286,000 bribe? Dickerson knew all about it—for Willie had called at Dickerson's home (in company with Joe Adonis and brother Salvatore Moretti) and had cried, "Tell the governor and the attorney general that I don't intend to take this laying down." The governor, Dickerson went on, had been "shocked" to hear of the bribe and

had given Willie no comfort. But for all of this, Dickerson was clearly no friend of Investigator Stamler. Stamler, said Dickerson, had taken credit for work done by the state police and had threatened "to get the governor."

**Burning Issue.** None of this intra-Republican squabbling was as gamy as some of the testimony against Jersey Democrats turned up during recent investigations into waterfront crime. But its effect was damaging. Republican Organization Candidate Paul L. Troast—chairman of the commission which built the famed Jersey Turnpike—got the G.O.P. nomination by only a comparatively small majority in last fortnight's gubernatorial primary. Troast was opposed by a large, impressive protest vote which may swing over to his Democratic rival in the autumn.

But was corruption the burning issue in corruption-scarred New Jersey during the primary campaign? Indeed not. The

burning issue was bingo—which was banned because of a supreme-court decision, and despite vast public outrage, two months ago. To stand the ghost of a chance in the fall, both candidates had to rise up and speak out not only against corruption, but for bingo, and its cousin skito, too, for that matter.

## ARIZONA

### The Witch of Guadalupe

Among the poor Mexicans and Yaqui Indians of the Southwest, witches still flourish as hardily as desert cactus, and fear of their dark power is as real as the daily struggle for a living. For years there has been no more powerful *brujita* on either side of the border than sly, dark-haired Maria Concepcion Estrella Miranda, leading practitioner of the occult in dusty Guadalupe, Ariz. (pop. 850). Few in Guadalupe did not believe that she could cause sickness or death simply by sticking bobby-pins with little doughball heads into any of the 100-odd photographs she kept secreted in her middle room.

Rancher Joe S. Chavez was above such superstitions and the poor Mexicans who believed in them. Joe was big, tough, and handsome. After he married beautiful Josefina Puebla back in 1920, she inherited 1 ranch near the Superstition Mountains. Joe raised white-faced cattle. Joe leased section after section of Government grazing land. Joe prospered. But ten years ago a dreadful thing happened to his wife. She began going blind, suffering from trancelike spells, and complaining that her head was swelling up like a balloon.

**Three Drops.** Joe took her to the best doctors. They found nothing wrong. He got her into St. Joseph's Hospital at Phoenix, but after a month she was almost totally blind. Not until then did a cautious Yaqui Indian side up and tell Joe what had really happened: "She's had a curse put on her by a powerful witch." Joe snorted. But when the Yaqui recommended that he see a Puerto Rican *brujita* about a cure, Joe went. The witch knew all about Josefina's case, and offered to save one of her eyes for \$100. Joe paid.



Elly Howard—Thomas Gossner.  
RANCHER CHAVEZ  
The brujita just laughed.

He slipped back into the hospital with a secret potion, put three drops of it into a glass of water and gave it to his wife. He did the same the next day. Her sight began to return.

Then one day Maria Miranda—for it was Maria herself, as it turned out, who had cursed Josefina—sneaked into Chavez' house, shrieked at Josefina: "You will never see again!" and fled. Next morning Joe's wife was blind again. Fruitlessly, Joe took her to witches in Tucson, in Nogales, in Pitiquito, in Sonora and Cavortia, Mexico. Finally Joe went humbly to Maria herself; in her flyblown parlor, with its green altar and its saints' pictures (some laid face down with coins placed against their lips to protect Maria's clients from gossip), Joe begged for a cure.

**Five Shots.** Maria laughed. She would perhaps accept his \$3,000 house, she said. But when he went back in two weeks, she wanted his ranch too. He refused. Maria tittered again. Why, she asked, didn't he get the law? He did not dare. Numbly Joe went back to consulting other witches. All failed him.

Finally one morning last fall, after four sleepless nights of watching over his wife, Joe got out his six-gun, strode into Maria's kitchen, "shot her, one—two—three—four—five—." Last week, on trial for murder, Joe pleaded that he did not go to Guadalupe to kill Maria but to get back a photograph of his wife. He fired only after she refused him and reached for her shotgun. But his defense was based in large part on the implication that he too was a victim of a belief in witchcraft.

The defense tried hard to make Joe's belief in Maria's power seem reasonable: "We can't see God but we believe in Him." When Prosecutor William P. Mahoney Jr. called all this "compounding nonsense out of nonsense" and asked that Joe be sent to the gas chamber, Mexicans in the audience shivered. "Wait," whispered one, "until he feels a curse!" In the end, the jury rejected both the defense's plea of temporary insanity and self-defense, and the prosecution's demand for the death penalty, found Joe guilty of second-degree murder.

## TENNESSEE

### Action by Auction

Hammer in hand, Tennessee's Governor Frank Clement stepped up to a microphone in Nashville's War Memorial Square one morning last week, and loosed a brisk spiel about the merits of a 1951 Buick sedan. No man to shun the public eye or ear, youthful (32) Governor Clement—who is considered likely to run against Estes Kefauver for the senatorial nomination next year—was lending his oratorical flair to the auction of 44 state-owned automobiles. Reason: during his campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination last summer, Lawyer Clement had pointed a shaming finger at the well-wheeled Gordon Browning administration and promised: "In my administration, no state commissioner will

ride in a car above the level of a Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth."

For last week's sale (the first of four scheduled), the cars were washed and polished by convicts from the state penitentiary. Clement, who had gone on TV to advertise the sale, auctioned off the first and last cars and two others. Among the other salesmen: ex-Governor James McCord, an auctioneer by profession. Because the carnival spirit of the sale made for free spending, Clement and his friends knocked the cars down at bids well above local retail prices for comparable used cars. Average for the 44 cars, one to seven years old: \$1,065. After the sale an out-of-town dealer, who had gone to Nashville expecting to pick up bargains, grumbled: "I didn't make a single bid. Bidding started off at prices I would consider tops."

But the university, which had just lost a college blood-donor contest to California Polytechnic, thought May Day would be a good occasion for a blood-donor campaign, too—and the theme became "bonds and blood." A parody of a bristling, Soviet-style May Day was ruled out in favor of a purely American holiday. "We wanted to show what Moscow, U.S.A. has," explained Chamber of Commerce President Del MacPherson. "It might be corny," added the regional T-man, Edward Reese, "but it's still fundamental."

On May Day, Moscow was bright with flags and bond-drive posters. A crowd of 10,000 turned out. The parade was fine; there was a reasonable facsimile of George Washington, a flock of sheep in the Future Farmers of America entry, and a church window made of colored



John Fahey

MAY DAY PARADE IN MOSCOW  
The Cossack wore a bed jacket.

## IDAHO

### The Big Difference

Moscow, Idaho is a pleasant, placid town in the middle of rolling, prospering farmland. There are 14 churches and a red brick railroad depot in Moscow, and the four-story Elk's Club is the tallest building in town. Local products are dried peas (nearly all the world's supply is produced in the area) and students (nearly a third of the town's 10,593 residents are students at the University of Idaho). Nobody really knows how Moscow got its name (it was possibly a gesture of sympathy toward Russia during the Crimean War), and hardly anybody in Moscow has any desire to change it. Idaho's Muscovites have a stock answer to all suggestions that they rename their town: let Moscow, U.S.S.R., change its name.

When the U.S. Treasury Department, seeking a stimulant for a Savings Bond drive, suggested a Moscow, U.S.A. version of May Day, the citizens were skeptical.

The winning float was a 12-ft., papier-mâché Statue of Liberty with a flask of plasma in her right hand and a sheaf of bonds under her left arm. One student marcher confessed that his crimson Cossack coat was really a girl's bed jacket, and one of his medals was a high-school prize for oratory.

All in all, the university collected 1,730 pints of blood and the Treasury sold \$385,000 worth of bonds. When a radio interviewer asked a farmer what he thought of it all, he replied, in an unexpected display of *laissez faire*: "Don't know. I come into town to buy a shirt." But when May Day was over, the men in charge collected in a back room at the Moscow Hotel to mull things over. The crowd wasn't as big as they had hoped; the returning Korean prisoners had drawn the headlines away from their celebration; but they had satisfactorily fulfilled, they decided, what they had come to regard as Moscow's destiny: the perennial challenge to show the world the difference between there and here.

# NEWS IN PICTURES



**TRIPLE THREAT** struck the Trecek family of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, forced gloomy children into quarantine at their own home. Evelyn, 6 (left), caught mumps, then measles, finally chicken pox, passed along ailments to three-year-old twin sisters Susan and Sylvia.



International Keyhole



**ROYAL SHUTTERBUG:** His Highness Prince Hassan, 6, of Jordan, snaps photo of parading Arab Legion during practice in Amman for coronation of 18-year-old brother, King Hussein (see FOREIGN NEWS).

Top: Associated Press; Middle: Associated Press; Bottom: Associated Press



**ROYAL MANNERS:** Prince Charles, 4½, shows off his gallantry for mother, Queen Elizabeth, on visit to Balmoral, Scotland. Climbing in castle window (left), he sees sister Anne, 2½, try to follow (center), leaps to her help (right).



**FATHER'S HOMECOMING:** Marine Cpl. Eddie Vidal, 22, liberated P.W., is greeted by 15-month-old son Jessie after flight from Japan to San Antonio, Texas. Vidal, one of first 35 sick and wounded to reach U.S., lost both legs under mortar fire in Korea.

# INTERNATIONAL

## BATTLE OF KOREA

### The Boys Come Home

Corporal Wendell H. Treffery of Terryville, Conn., a medic of the 7th Division, got it Nov. 30, 1950 south of Changjin Reservoir—first a wound in the chest, then the onrush of screaming Chinese.

The march north to the P.W. camp at Kanggye lasted 18 days. Treffery woke up one morning to find his feet frozen. Within minutes the Chinese had him marching again. The Chinese turned the prisoners over to the North Koreans. "The Koreans were worse than the Chinese," found Treffery. "They have no feeling for human beings. They'd stick our men with bayonets and laugh and joke about

one of 20 men guarding a 40-truck convoy carrying some 800 U.S. wounded toward Hamburg. "The Chinese climbed up on the trucks," he said, "and sprayed burp guns into the wounded. Then they bayoneted them. The wounded were screaming. They couldn't do anything." Pfc. Cox assumed that most of them died. There were no medics at the first P.W. camp he went to, so two buddies amputated his useless, festering feet with a penknife. A year later, the Chinese operated on him and neatly stitched the stumps.

"Cheesed Off." For every man and tired U.S. soldier who walked or hobbled or was stretcher-borne along the quick road home last week, there were stories to tell, though few had lived through what

straightened out. If they didn't, they usually got thrown into the latrine."

Sometimes G.L.s would sign a peace petition, or write propaganda into letters home, not out of conviction, but in order to get extra food and cigarettes, or to avoid discipline. At his camp in the Yalu River valley, said Corporal Charles E. Dick of Spann, Ky., the Communists maintained cages 3 or 3½ feet high. "You could only lie down or stoop in the cages. Guys were put in the cages for giving their opinions in 'indoctrination' class."

**Snow at Valley Forge.** In a succession of distance-gulping flights last week, Air Force C-47s and C-54s flew almost all the U.S. G.L.s back home. At a stopover in Hawaii, one P.W. notified two Hawaiian couples that their sons were alive in North Korean camps. He had memorized the names and addresses of 50 men listed as dead or missing, but whom he knew to be alive in P.W. camps. Another, Pfc. Joseph Picerno, pulled out a dog-eared memo book as soon as he got back home in New York, and began delivering messages to the families of 61 G.L.s he had left behind in North Korea.

For most of the returned men, the trip ended with the laughter and tears, warm embraces and the proud neighborhood revelry of homecoming. But for one group (20 men), there was only a secret stop in California, then a landing near Philadelphia, where they were rushed to the Army's Valley Forge Hospital.

In muddleheaded concert, the Pentagon, and Air Force and Army "spokesmen" along the way gave the impression that the men were severe victims of Communist brainwashing, and that they would somehow be rewashed at Valley Forge. When the men themselves heard what was being said about them, they exploded—"got mad as hell," as an officer at the hospital put it. "A dirty deal!" cried one of the soldiers. "I'm here for medical treatment, not psychiatric treatment!" snapped another. "I didn't spend 20 months in prison camp to come back here to get that kind of publicity." It was, indeed, a peculiar welcome home.

### The Fundamentals Remain

All week long the negotiators in the little wood-and-matting house at Panmunjom disputed over what is a neutral nation, Sweden or Switzerland would not do, said the Communists, and seemed to prefer an Asian nation. Fine, said the U.N., how about Pakistan? The Communists promised to think about it. But above all this haggling, one point was rising clear: to reach an armistice, one side is going to have to surrender its fundamental position on prisoner repatriation.

Last week the discussion hardly touched the fundamentals, which involve the terms on which the Communists would be allowed to talk to their soldiers in neutral custody and, as the Communists put it, "eliminate their apprehensions." What sort of "explanations" will be made, and then,



Pfc. Cox (right), greeted by Brother Ralph.  
For others, a strange welcome.

it." Eighty of 120 made it to Kanggye. "All the meat came off the bottoms of my feet, and all the meat came off my toes and the bones were sticking out." One day in February, a North Korean nurse entered his room with what looked like garden shears. She snipped off eight of his fleshless toe bones, leaving only the two great toes. "I broke them off later with my fingers," said Treffery.

Sergeant James F. Daniel of Alameda, Calif., also a medic, kept records of the deaths he verified in two camps during 20 months of capture. The Chinese took the records away from him, but "I remembered the figures." Exactly 2,338, mostly American. "It was just starvation and disease," said he. "We could always feel the lice crawling over us." Care got better and fewer men died after the Korean truce talks began.

**Penknife Surgery.** Pfc. Tully Cox of Alhona, Ala., was only 17 years old when the Reds shot him in both legs, then captured him, one day late in 1950. He was

Treffery, Daniel and Cox had. Some of the exaggerated Pentagon talk about brainwashing Communist-indoctrinated G.L.s began to boil away in the screening process. At one hospital 67 were examined, and 34 were immediately cleared to be interviewed by the press. At the second hospital, all of the 106 processed were cleared.

In a batch of 22 exchanged Britons, several sounded off against the Korean war and the U.S. last week after landing in England. Trooper Arthur Surridge of the 8th Hussars said the U.S. had started the war "to make a profit." The War Office was convinced that "the return to normal surroundings will give them a more balanced view."

In the stories that poured from the P.W.s, there were signs of brainwashing's effect on some Americans. "We called them 'rats' or 'progressive boys,'" said Pfc. James R. Dunn, a Negro of Anderson, S.C. "We would write to the progressive boys signed KKK telling them to

U.S. Air Force—Associated Press

what will happen to those whose apprehensions are not relieved? The Communists would like a chance to get the bulky prisoners off in a corner, so they can be threatened with family reprisals if they don't go home. The Reds also seem to be urging that any who still refuse repatriation would have to remain in custody, perhaps for years, while a political conference wrangles over their fate.

The U.N. is willing to let the Communists talk to the reluctant prisoners (48,000 at last count), but insists on safeguards against intimidation. Prisoners who remain unwilling to return to their Communist homeland must be promptly freed, argue the U.N. negotiators.

On these fundamental points turns the possibility of armistice. Do the Communists really want a truce? Perhaps they do; perhaps they are cleverly counting on the U.N. command wanting one just a little more.

## Fat Offer

One night last week a U.S. jet plane zipped along the Yalu River, spewing leaflets into a southeast breeze that would blow them into Manchuria. The leaflets bore a fat offer from the U.N. command: to any pilot who delivered a MIG jet fighter to South Korea, the U.S. promised political asylum and a reward of \$50,000. To start the ball rolling, the first man out would get an extra \$50,000 besides.

All week, 14 radio stations in Japan and Korea beamed the offer northward in Korean, Mandarin, Cantonese and Russian. Said the broadcast: "... To all brave pilots who wish to free themselves from the Communist yoke and start a new, better life with proper honor... you are guaranteed refuge, protection, human care and attention. If pilots so desire, their names will be kept secret forever..." Escaping pilots were told to fly at 20,000 feet to Paengnyong Island off Korea's west coast, lower their wheels, waggle their wings. U.N. pilots, they were promised, would escort them to Kimpo Airfield, near Seoul.

Actually, much of the instructions were just so much trimming. The Air Force would like very much to get a MIG-15 it could keep and test. But neither the Air Force nor the psychological warfare officers who dreamed up the scheme expected to see MIG-15s flocking to Paengnyong. Said General Mark Clark's chief of psychological warfare: "I have absolutely no expectation of getting a single MIG."

At best, the offer was designed to sow tension and distrust among Red flyers, keep flight leaders so busy worrying about out-of-sight pilots that they would not be able to tend to their business. There was even the possibility that, to prevent defection, the Reds might ration fuel, thus limiting the time the MIGs can stay in the air to patrol and fight.

Around the Pentagon, as well as among flyers in Korea, there was considerable wisecracking about the offer. In Britain's House of Lords, an excitable Labor peer announced that he regarded it as dastardly to bribe the enemy to commit treason.

Prime Minister Churchill thought the offer "not contrary to the accepted laws and customs of war," but agreed that with truce talks going on, it did involve "an issue of timeliness."

## BATTLE OF INDO-CHINA The Celebrated Buddha

Advancing in five columns, Viet Minh Communists were in sight of the ancient Laotian capital of Luang Prabang last week. Flying in with French reinforcements, Time Correspondent John Dowling reported:

THE plane, loaded with Legionnaires, jeeps, artillery, barbed wire, ammunition, slips smoothly into the grass airstrip. We step out and the hills and mountains enclose us in their green embrace. To



KING SISAVANG VONG  
Beyond the temples, a creeping menace.

the west, rising from the jungle, is a hill surmounted by a white, bell-shaped stupa (shrine) whose glistening, golden spire points needlelike at a soft blue sky. To the east and south tower the forest-clad mountains Phu Xan Noi and Phu Xan Luan, looking like huge elephants.

The town is 2½ miles from the airstrip, on a spit of land at the confluence of the Nam Khan and Mekong rivers. We reach it over a frail bamboo bridge floating on native dugout canoes. Here the jungle seems to be about to swallow the city's few houses and streets. Charming white temples and graceful stupas, elaborately decorated with legends and characters from the Ramayana relics of India, are everywhere crowded by tall green rustling palms, fragrant frangipani trees and scarlet-blossomed poincianas.

**Tranquil Buddha.** In a modest white palace overlooking the mile-wide Mekong sits worried 67-year-old King Sisavang Vong, afflicted with gout, but refusing all urgings that he leave his capital. Like his

Thai people, the King is a fatalist. In the temples his people lay offerings and burn incense before tranquil, smiling images of Buddha, confident that whatever comes, it will inevitably change, as the mystic circle of life completes itself. It is exactly 500 years since Luang Prabang was last invaded.

In the temple opposite King Sisavang Vong's palace sits the most celebrated Buddha of all: the golden Luang Prabang, at least 1,100 years old, from which the town takes its name and its religious and political significance. The expression on this graven, gilded image is one of silent, secretive, comforting contemplation. People come thousands of miles to worship before it. Black-haired Thai maidens pray that the enemy will be defeated, and this week the chief bonze assured them that the enemy would be. The battle that is in preparation will, in effect, be fought for possession of the celebrated Buddha: for if the Communists are able to install their puppet Prince Souphanou Vong here, they stand to gain great prestige with the Buddhists of Southern Asia. The riverside town has no tactical importance.

**Flaming Hillside.** Now, to disturb its serenity, comes the ragged backwash of war, refugee Laotians and Thais, men from the hills, a few weary, bearded soldiers, the remnant of overtaken outposts, who have escaped over jungle trails or by floating down chutlike rapids on improvised rafts. Behind them come five Viet Minh columns, the nearest now within sight of us. They have traveled fast, but they have not had an easy passage. On the way in, we saw Hellcat and Bearcat fighters filling the tight green valleys with the orange-red bursts and the soot-black smoke of napalm. Now the sound of bursting bombs comes like slow thunder from the distant valleys.

The weather is holding, and General Raoul Salan has airlifted a formidable last-minute defense force into Luang Prabang. While they dig in for a long siege, patrols fend off the Communist vanguard.

## WESTERN EUROPE

### Smelting Unity

The iron was French, the limestone Belgian, the coke came from Holland and Germany. Yet the stream of molten metal, tapped last week by Italian workmen in the Luxembourg town of Esch, was steel that belonged to Europe—solid and symbolic evidence that the Schuman Plan dream is at last reality. Six nations, producing 20% of the world's steel, would henceforth pool their outputs, eliminate tariffs, surrender control (but not ownership) of their basic industries to a supranational High Authority, headed by a dapper Frenchman who hopes to forge not merely an industrial colossus, but a new U.S. of Europe. "What we are doing with our own hands here at home in Europe is the greatest revolution of our history," said Jean Monnet last week. "The pooling of coal and steel is but—beginning; the union of the peoples of Europe is the end."

# FOREIGN NEWS

## INDIA

### A Man on Foot

(See Cover)

The farms around Benares, India's holy city, are nourished by the sacred Ganges. The soil is black and crumbly, as rich-looking as chocolate. Cane grows as high as a man's head. Water is knee-deep in the lush paddies. It is a happy land, where plump little children stand beside the road, laugh and wave to passing automobiles, where slender farm girls, with water jars balanced gracefully on their heads, smile shyly before covering their faces with colorful head cloths. Old men sit in the doorways of mud huts, contentedly puffing on long-stemmed hookahs.

But as the traveler goes on across the sluggish River Son, then turns south into the state of Bihar, the landscape begins to change. The land is dry and almost desert-like. Scattered here & there, like the bare bones of long-dead hills, are piles of gigantic stones. Jackals wander across the fields, and black kites wheel lazily in the sky. Tiny villages huddle beside the road, and when an automobile approaches, naked children cower in fright, then invariably, as panicky chickens do, dart into the car's path. Gaunt women, stripped to the waist, work in the fields.

Trudging across this bleak land last week, surrounded by adoring crowds wherever he went, was a gentle, half-deaf little wisp of a man, dressed in the garb of poverty—a homespun *dhoti* and cheap brown canvas sneakers—but lighted by a flame of authority that has made him one of India's most notable spiritual leaders. His name is Vinoba Bhave (pronounced

*bah vay*). He has no place in the government or any other secular organization; he is what Hindus call an *acharya* (preceptor). Only a land with holy cities, sacred rivers and thin margins between want and plenty could have produced frail (5 ft. 4 in., 86 lbs.), ascetic Vinoba Bhave. In two years he has become such a power in India that only Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru is better known to the Indian masses.

**New Urgency.** Vinoba, as he is known to millions, was a trusted and faithful disciple of the late Mahatma Gandhi. He even looks somewhat like Gandhi, except for a grey beard and frowsy dark hair. He has the same emaciated body, wears the same sort of bifocal glasses, speaks in the same calm, soft voice, with kindly humor. One of the most learned men in India, he has studied Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and English, and this array of languages serves him well on his travels through polyglot India. It is not for his learning, however, that India's millions have given their hearts to Vinoba Bhave. They have done that because he, like their beloved *Bapu* (as they call Gandhi), has brought them a new hope.

It is no new doctrine that Vinoba preaches. It only seems so, because the times have given it new urgency. Walking from one to another of India's 700,000 villages, he asks those who have land to share it with those who have none. Without using the words of the gentle Evangelist who preceded him by two thousand years, he tells his audiences that it is more blessed to give than to receive. To those

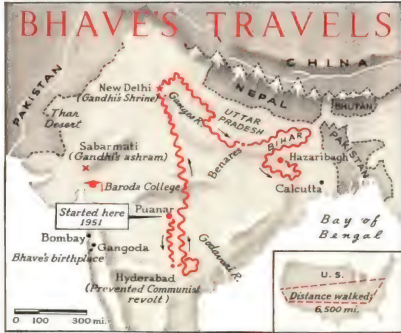
who have land he says: "I have come to loot you with love. If you have four sons, consider me as the fifth, and accordingly give me my share." To impoverished tenants and landless laborers he says: "We are all members of a single human family."

The results of this simple approach to man's better nature have been astonishing. Bhave calls his campaign *Bhoomidan-yagna*, which means a sacrificial offering of land. Since he began his land distribution campaign two years ago, Vinoba has walked 6,500 miles on tireless feet, and has distributed more than a million acres of land to the poor. The largest single gift was 100,000 acres from a maharajah. The smallest was a *gautka* (one fortieth of an acre), donated by a Telingana peasant who owned only one acre himself.

**Every Man's Heart.** Not all of the gifts are prompted by charitable impulse. Some wealthy landowners support Vinoba Bhave and make donations because they hope his gentle usurpation will appeal to the mystic strain in all good Hindus more than the violence of Communism. Bhave has proved that, under certain circumstances, Indians do prefer his way, that *Bhoomidan-yagna* is more effective in ending unrest than jailing thousands of Reds.

At one place he said: "Whatever village I go to, people tell me about the atrocities of the Communists. I pray to God to let the feeling of love for Communists also reside in my heart. Although the Communists commit acts of violence, still, how can we hate them? I wish everyone to realize God. I always pray to Him that He should kindle good faith in the heart of every man." In another village, held in a vise of terror, he spoke directly to the Communists: "Do you really believe in your ideology? If so . . . why not come in the daytime instead of by night? If you want to loot the people, loot as I do, with sincerity and affection."

Every party in India approves of Bhave's movement, including Nehru's Congress Party and the Socialists—every party, that is, except the Communists. Even the Communists do not denounce the man or his goal, only his method (which they profess to scorn as inadequate and unworkable, despite the fact that it works). For 30 years the Congress Party has talked land reform, studied schemes, but has accomplished little. After independence, Nehru turned over land legislation to the state governments, where it has been obstructed by landowner interests. Of India's 357 million people, in a land where plague, pests, drought, floods, debt and ignorance conspire to perpetuate abject poverty, Bhave is one man who is doing something tangible about redistributing the land. To the Western eye, there are visible shortcomings in Vinoba's *Bhoomidan-yagna*. It has not increased the number of acres or the quantity of crops, and therefore—his critics say—provides no conclusive answer to India's immense agricultural problem. Although more than



Time Map by V. Puglisi



VINOBA BHAVE (LEFT CENTER) WALKING WITH DISCIPLES & VILLAGERS  
We are all members of a single family.

70% of India's people work the land for a living, the nation must import food or starve. Yet *Bhoomidan-yagna* has given pride of ownership to hundreds of thousands, and hope to millions more.

**Eight Swishes.** Vinoba Bhave is a sick man: he has a duodenal ulcer and malaria. For food, he takes only two cups of milk daily, the second laced with honey. Yet somehow he finds the energy to walk a steady ten to 20 miles a day. When he is on the road, he and his disciples get up in some sleeping village at 3 a.m. There is a patter of handclaps, a tinkling bell, the flash of a kerosene lantern, the shuffling of sandals in the dust, and the little group departs for the next village, singing hymns. When he is not on the road, Vinoba gets up an hour later and meditates for an hour. At 5, he has his first cup of milk, swishing each mouthful exactly eight times before swallowing.

Bhave's entourage numbers a dozen or more enthusiastic young Hindus, male and female, average age about 24, who stay three months to a year with him, so that the membership is constantly changing. Some disciples usually precede him to the next village, to announce his arrival from a sound truck and to see that everything is in order (including latrine-digging, if a big crowd is expected). The only permanent member of the group is Damodar Das, 38, who joined Gandhi at 18 and became Bhave's secretary after the Mahatma died. Damodar Das mails copies of Vinoba's speeches to the newspapers and keeps track of the land deeds, although each one is shrewdly inspected and initialed by Bhave personally.

Bhave's *ashram* (retreat) is at Puanar in Madhya Pradesh, about six miles from Gandhi's former *ashram* at Wardha. The main bungalow at Puanar, donated by Gandhi's old benefactor, the late Millionaire Jammalal Bajaj, seemed so luxurious to the ascetic Bhave that he was tempted to refuse it. Finally he accepted, but

stripped the bungalow to its bare walls. Like Gandhi before him, Bhave is an expert spinner and weaver. Unless it is raining, he sleeps outdoors every night, whether on the road or at Puanar.

**Lifelong Celibacy.** Vinoba Bhave was born 57 years ago to a Brahmin (high-caste) family in Gangoda, a village in western India. His given name was Vinayak, but Gandhi changed it to Vinoba in later years, and the disciple accepted it as his name. At ten the boy began his career of holy man: he made a resolution of lifelong celibacy, gave up sweets and started going barefoot. Gandhi, who in young manhood was a lawyer and a comfortably married man, admired Vinoba's untarnished virginity. The Mahatma frequently said that his only regret in life was that he had known the delights of sex.

At 20, Bhave was shipped off to study at Bombay, but went instead to Bengal. Apparently he is reticent about his early life: he joined the nationalist movement in Bengal, eating at public kitchens. He studied Sanskrit at Benares, and became deeply immersed in Hindu theology. He first saw Gandhi in 1916. Being too shy to approach the Mahatma, Bhave wrote a letter instead, and Gandhi invited him to join the *ashram* at Sabarmati. When Gandhi learned that his new follower had not written to his family for several years, he sat down himself and wrote to Bhave's father: "Your Vinoba is with me. His spiritual attainments are such as I myself attained only after a long struggle."

**Return Before Nightfall.** Bhave was restless at Sabarmati, however, and went away to study more Sanskrit, telling Gandhi that if he did not find peace of soul he would be back in a year. Over the ensuing months, the others in the *ashram* forgot his promise, but one morning at prayers the Mahatma said that this was the day Vinoba had promised to return. Vinoba was back before nightfall.

In 1932 Bhave suffered his first arrest

for taking part in Gandhi's civil-disobedience movement. Thereafter he spent several more terms in British jail, serving a total of about two years. After India won her nationhood, through the bloody communal riots between Hindus and Moslems and through Gandhi's death, Bhave remained in obscurity, except for occasional newspaper articles carrying his strictures against money. To Bhave, money "tells lies and is like a loafing tramp." For a medium of exchange he favored scrip, showing the number of hours a person had worked to earn it.

Two years ago he went to the state of Hyderabad to attend a meeting of Gandhi's old disciples. The Communists were terrorizing Hyderabad, especially the Telangana district, and Bhave was appalled by what he found there.

**Culture & Blood Baths.** In the 10,000 square miles of Telangana, 8,000,000 peasants had long suffered the worst land tyranny in India. They were virtual serfs, without hope of getting land of their own. Communist guerrillas moved in to correct this—in their own way. They killed or put to flight scores of landowners, distributed the land, seized whole villages and set up their own schools. In battles between guerrillas and state constables backed by government troops, 3,000 people were killed and 35,000 Reds jailed. Both landowners and farmers were caught in the murderous crossfire.

Bhave wandered into areas from which the police had warned him to stay away, but he was unharmed. At first he preached *ahimsa* (Gandhi's old nonviolence), but he soon saw that this was not enough. "I confess," he said, "that the incendiary and murderous activities did not unnerve me, because I know that the birth of a new culture has always been accompanied in the past by blood baths. What is needed is not to get panicky, but to keep our head-cool and find a peaceful means of resolving the conflict. The police are not ex-



Associated Press

#### FOOT BATH AT DELHI After 6,500 miles, a million acres for the poor.

pected to think out and institute reforms. To clear a jungle of tigers, their employment would be useful. But here we have to deal with human beings, however mistaken and misguided. When a new idea is born, new repression cannot combat it."

Then Vinoba Bhavé thought of asking landowners to give land to the landless, saying (or at least politely implying) that if they did not, the Communists or the government might take it away. Thus *Bhoomidan-yagna* was born, in bloody Telingana. Even the Nizam of Hyderabad, reputed one of the richest and most miserly men in the world, gave some land, though neither the Nizam nor Bhavé would say how much (the merit acquired by giving is lost by boasting of it). Some 25,000 acres were collected and reassigned to the most destitute. Gradually the revolt and the terror died down.

**Palms & Mango Leaves.** Prime Minister Nehru's government was delighted. Nehru too is Gandhi's heir—but a modern, half-Westernized one. Gandhi had a political core which Bhavé ignores and Nehru has inherited. Nehru, moreover, believes in industrialization and irrigation and vast schemes; Bhavé believes in self-denial and spinning wheels. After Bhavé's triumph in Telingana, Nehru wanted him to come to New Delhi and discuss *Bhoomidan-yagna* with the National Planning Commission, and offered to send a plane down to fly Vinoba back. Vinoba said: "I will come, but in my own time, and as always." He walked, with members of his *ashram*. New Delhi was 795 miles away.

That slow plodding to the capital, which took two months, was a triumphant journey. At nearly every town and village, Bhavé found arbors of palms and mango leaves erected for him to walk through. Undeterred, ragged villagers crowded around to touch the holy man's feet,

and to bathe them when he would stop for a rest. Municipal dignitaries garlanded him with flowers, which the little ascetic passed back to the crowd. At each departure, the elders walked with him a mile toward the next village. And at every stop, he held a prayer meeting and carried on with *Bhoomidan-yagna*.

At New Delhi, he stayed in a bamboo hut near the concrete ghat in which Gandhi's body was cremated. Nehru called twice, in the midst of a busy election campaign. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India, came and told Bhavé to take as much as he wanted of Prasad's land holding in Bihar. Members of the Planning Commission came and stayed for hours. Even a delegation of Communists, headed by Party Boss Ajay Ghosh, paid a courteous visit. After eleven days, Bhavé left New Delhi and has not been back to the capital since. He dislikes cities.

**No Animal Matter.** Three months ago, while walking through Bihar, Vinoba Bhavé was seized with acute malaria. His temperature rose above 103, but he kept on walking as long as he could, then continued by bullock cart. In Chandil, a small village, he collapsed and was put to bed, but he refused all medication. "God," he said, "either wants to free me or desires to purify this body for employing it again in His work." He also refused to be taken to a hospital in Patna, the state capital. Said he: "Do not people also die in Patna?"

Crowds gathered around the house where the holy man lay ill. Half a dozen state and national government officials sent doctors to care for him. Dr. Prasad and others pleaded with him to take the drugs they prescribed.

Finally, on being assured that the medicines contained no animal matter, Bhavé

consented. He improved almost immediately. During his convalescence, Nehru and Prasad flew down for a visit. And his disciples carried on with *Bhoomidan-yagna*, collecting 33,000 acres of land. When Bhavé took to the road again, the donations came in so fast that the *ashram's* bookkeeping system was almost snowed under. Last week, after 110 miles of dusty tramping in Bihar, he had picked up another 365,000 acres.

**The Way of Love.** Nowadays Vinoba Bhavé reads only three books: Euclid's *Elements*, Aeschylus' *Fables* and the *Bhagavad Gita*. For him, as for Gandhi, the *Bhagavad Gita* is the supreme book of human guidance. This great Sanskrit poem, imbedded in a larger work called the *Mahabharata*, is later than the Vedas and the Upanishads, and fills a role in the Hindu holy books something like that of the New Testament in the Bible. During one of his jail terms, Vinoba lectured every Sunday on the *Gita*. He translated it into Marathi<sup>2</sup> verse, and this work sold about a quarter of a million copies.

The *Gita* prescribes three paths for the soul's union with God: *karma-yoga*, the way of action; *jnana-yoga*, the way of knowledge; and *bhakti-yoga*, the way of love. The poem is set in the frame of bloody battle, a great battle on the plain of Kurukshetra. The hero, Arjuna, is downcast because he must fight against men who, he suspects, are his brothers, even though they are foes, and the god Krishna gives Arjuna advice. Krishna persuades Arjuna that it is permissible to fight, indeed, that he must fight, so long as the struggle serves no selfish ends. Although most Indian scholars believe that the poem refers to a real battle, Gandhi was so deeply committed to nonviolence that he convinced himself that the battle of Kurukshetra was an allegory, that it portrayed the conflict of good & evil in the human heart.

Bhavé practices *karma-yoga*, the way to God through action in the world: "You must perform every action sacramentally, and be free from all attachment to results." It is not to be undertaken without first mastering the other yogas, learning control of the body, the breathing and the mind; learning concentration through love and devotion by prayer; gaining knowledge by meditation.

Vinoba Bhavé has read and admired the scriptures of other religions, and he knows that the way of love was discovered long ago in many places outside the mountain-valley subcontinent of India. Yet in this racked century, the way of love seems, as *Bhoomidan-yagna* shows, always new.

"My object," says Vinoba Bhavé, "is to transform the whole of society. Fire merely burns; it does not worry whether anyone puts a pot on it, fills it with water and puts rice in it to make a meal. Fire burns and does its duty. It is for others to do theirs.

"The people are going to solve their

<sup>2</sup> A Sanskrit language spoken in western India.

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problems, not I. I am simply creating an atmosphere. The beginning is always small, but when the atmosphere spreads, somebody will ask—and somebody will give."

## MIDDLE EAST

### The Boys Take Over

Crowds jammed Amman's King Feisal Avenue six deep last week. Watching from rooftops, veiled women set up the piercing wail of joy called *Zaghared*. The object of the outcry, a smiling, slender lad in a slow-moving, blue 1953 Lincoln convertible surrounded by armored cars, replied again & again with precise Sandhurst salutes. The procession moved on to Jordan's Parliament building. There, dressed in the gilded blue uniform of an Arab Legion general, the lad rose from a satin throne and said in a loud, clear voice: "I swear by God to abide by the constitution and to be loyal to the people." Outside, guns hammered 101 salvos into the dusty hills, and a legion bagpipe band swirled music. Hussein Ibn Talal Ibn Abdullah el Hashimi, that day turned 18, was now Jordan's third King.

Five hundred miles to the east, across bare desert and mountain, in fabled Baghdad, another boy just turned 18, faced an elegant, white-tied assemblage of bearded senators, princes, sheiks and emissaries of 33 foreign lands. At the stroke of 8 on the same morning, he swore to "safeguard the constitution and independence" of Iraq. As Feisal became Iraq's third King, cannons also hammered a 101-gun salute, and the people of the ancient, reconstituted kingdom (formerly Mesopotamia) cried their delight.

The two young Kings, enthroned the same day, are both Hashemites, and cousins in the same family. Both reign over lands carved out for their grandfathers



KING FEISAL

For fresh, young faces . . .

by the British after World War I. Both are British-educated (at Harrow), both came to rule through family tragedy. Hussein's father, Talal (who himself succeeded the assassinated Abdullah, first King of Jordan), lost his throne because of insanity; Feisal's father Ghazi wrapped his racing car around a light pole when Feisal was a solemn-eyed moppet of three.

**Manufactured in Whitehall.** Hussein's Jordan is economic nonsense, a state manufactured in Whitehall after World War I to serve Britain's strategic purposes. Its 37,000 sq. mi. are three-fifths desert, with no oil, no industrial raw materials, tortuous roads and one inaccessible port (Agaba). The population, tripled to 1,400,000 by the annexation of part of Palestine and the influx of refugees, is divided against itself. Refugee camps are an organized horror of dirt and malnutrition. Jordan scrapes along largely on British handouts, and glories chiefly in its 15,000-man, British-officered Arab Legion, best army in the Arab world.

Self-confident Hussein means to be King. Recently he made a lightning tour of government offices, snorted: "I saw coffee, newspapers, piled official papers and dirt, but I did not see work and efficient officials, and I shall not allow this thing to go on."

**Waiting for Trouble.** By comparison, Feisal's Iraq (175,000 sq. mi.) is a land of promise. It has resources (an oil reserve of five billion barrels), money (\$112 million in oil royalties annually), inherently fertile soil and plenty of water for irrigation. Nevertheless, 90% of its 5,000,000 inhabitants are illiterate, and most of the farms are in the hands of usurious absentee landlords. Communist agitators and nationalist fanatics are riding high.

On his U.S. trip last summer—driving a tank at Willow Run, sitting on the Dodgers' bench, collecting cowboy hats—Feisal showed himself an alert, likable, mechanically inclined youngster, not brilliant, but competent and confident.

On these two fresh, young faces, the ancient and anxious Middle East looked hopefully last week.



Associated Press

### KING HUSSEIN & SISTER

. . . ancient and anxious problems.

Gone were the familiar gibes at warmongers and capitalists. Bulganin proclaimed: "Given good will and a sensible approach, all international problems can be solved by peaceful means." Then, blandly throwing Eisenhower's words back, Bulganin observed: "The Soviet government would like to see the peaceful statements of other governments supported by deeds . . . We must remain vigilant . . ."

The military parade, without the usual ominous big tanks and guns, was whisked out of sight in 13 minutes, the shortest show of muscle in all Soviet May Day history. That other stock skit on such occasions, the staged break of a little girl from the ranks bearing a bouquet to a beaming Stalin, was multiplied tenfold this year. Ten little girls headed up the steps, handed over ten bouquets, one for each Presidium member, carefully showing no favoritism among the new rulers.

## IRELAND

### Death of a Patriot

She was a tall, dreamy girl, a crack shot with a pistol, and she rode to hounds like a hussar. Horses were in the family, for her Irish father was hard-riding Tommy Gonne of Donnybrook, a colonel in the British army. She had been born (of an English mother, who died in her childhood) within cannon shot of Aldershot, and privately educated in France by a governess with Republican views. At 16, she was head of her father's household in Dublin, where he was Assistant Adjutant General. She was presented in 1881 at the viceregal court, and she "dined with the Duke of Clarence, who trod execrably on my satin-slipped toes." Visiting a great Irish country house a few months later, she saw Irish peasants being evicted and their stone & thatch cottages being demolished by battering rams. "These people must be taught a lesson," said her

## RUSSIA

### Ten in a Row

The clock in the Kremlin Spassky tower chimed 10 as Defense Minister Nikolai Bulganin, resplendent in gold-braided dress uniform, arrived in Moscow's Red Square. He came not astride the usual cavalry charger, but perched on the back seat of a dove-hued ZIS sports car. After briefly touring the crack units up for review, he joined Georgy Malenkov and the eight other Presidium members atop the Lenin-Stalin tomb. As 150 massed bugles unloosed a mighty blast, he advanced to the microphones and began the traditional address on Soviet Russia's 36th May Day.\*

\* Which, however, is not a Russian invention. May Day workers' celebrations began in Chicago in 1886, as a demonstration for the eight-hour day. The idea spread to Europe, first to the Socialists, then to the Communists.



MAUD GONNE.  
A blaze of action.

host, "That damned Land League is ruining the country." When she asked her father about it, he said: "The people have a right to the land." Later, in France, someone asked her: "Why don't you free Ireland as Joan of Arc freed France?" It was like a mandate.

**Diamond Thought.** On a white horse, wearing a green dress and her bronze kneelength hair done up in thick braids, Maud Gonne rode into Donegal where the British battering rams had made a thousand people homeless. She organized resistance meetings, put hope into the peasants, fear into landlords' agents. Once, riding through a mountain glen, she came upon police guarding four young prisoners. Said she, in a voice of authority: "Let them go now; I take full responsibility," and waved the prisoners away. The peasants called her a Woman of the Sidhe, one with magic powers. Her fame spread. An elderly English liberal baronet followed her to a Donegal cottage, thrust a diamond pendant into her hand as he unsuccessfully proposed. Said Maud: "I thank you for the gracious thought, and your kindness shall not be wasted. This jewel will save this family from eviction."

Poet William Butler Yeats fell madly in love with her, addressed many of his loveliest lyrics to her. She starred in his play, *Cathleen ni Houlihan*. Very tall (6 ft.), wearing her Paris clothes carelessly in those days, she was, in George Bernard Shaw's words, "outrageously beautiful." She wore a clasp in which was set an English musket ball that had killed a Frenchman fighting for Ireland. Yeats's love turned to despair when he found that neither spiritualism nor poetry could purge her mind of the British, and he wrote sadly:

*Why should I blame her that she filled  
my days*

*With misery, or that she would of late*

*Have taught to ignorant men most violent ways,  
Or hurled the little streets upon the  
great,  
Had they but courage equal to desire?*

Said Maud: "You make beautiful poetry out of what you call your unhappiness, and you are happy in that. The world should thank you for not marrying me." She began campaigning for the release of Irish fighters serving life sentences in England's jails, and, after three trips to the U.S. raising funds and commotion, had the British government so worried that they freed the prisoners.

In Paris she heard that some private letters, stolen by British agents, had fallen into the hands of a newspaper editor. She found the editor in a shooting gallery on the Champs Elysées, challenged him to a shooting match, put her six pistol shots into the center of the card. Said she, in a loud voice: "If any man insulted me in a way detrimental to my work, I should take the insult as the challenge, and that," pointing to the perforated card, "would be my answer."

**Widow's Weeds.** In Paris, finally, she met the man she wanted to marry: John MacBride, "a wiry, soldierly looking man, with red hair and skin burned brick red by the South African sun" (where he had been commander of a volunteer brigade fighting for the Boers against the British). Wrote Sinn Féin Arthur Griffith to them: "For your own sakes and for the sake of Ireland to whom you both belong, don't get married." But they did with joy plotting together enough potential terrorism to sink the British Empire. But temperament drove them apart, and two years later they separated. In the 1916 Easter Rebellion, the British captured John MacBride and shot him.

Maud Gonne wore widow's weeds for MacBride, but also for Ireland. She did not agree with Eamon de Valera's government. She wrote her memoirs, and was outraged when Communist organizers came to Ireland in 1930 and "one young puppy had the cheek to tell me they had come to teach us how to fight." Bedridden but still a political force, she backed her son, Sean MacBride, and his Republican Party in a successful campaign against De Valera in 1948, but when she went to the polls, one who saw her cried: "That woman is exactly like a ruined cathedral." All those who had known her in her great days were gone.

In his best known poem about her, Yeats had written:

*When you are old and grey and full  
of sleep,  
And nodding by the fire, take down  
this book,  
And slowly read, and dream of the soft  
look  
Your eyes had once, and of their shad-  
ows deep*

Last week, in a rambling, old-world mansion outside Dublin, old and grey and full of sleep, Maud Gonne died at 87.

## ISRAEL

### Mysterious Traveler

At the airport at Lydda, a chubby man in dark glasses stepped out of the plane just in from Amsterdam. An Israeli security officer approached him and asked: "Are you the traveler to Cyprus?" "Yes," replied the man, "I am." "Then follow me."

For the next 17 days, the "traveler to Cyprus" crisscrossed the state of Israel, inspecting homes, factories and collective farms, watching soldiers drill, meeting covertly with Israeli officials, educators, businessmen. Everywhere he went, he was accompanied by three shadows assigned by the Israeli government. Part of the time he called himself Erich Hamburger, at other times, Julius Bermann.

Only the Israeli government knew his real name, Erich Luth, and that he was not a Jew at all but a German. At his own request, Luth was visiting Israel on a labor of love: hoping to heal the wounds between his country and the new state, Luth, sometime journalist and poet and now aide to Socialist Mayor Brauer of Hamburg, has waged a one-man campaign to remind Germans of the enormity of the Nazi crimes against Jews, helped campaign for a restitution payment (\$822 million, most of it to be paid to the Israeli government), persuaded thousands of Germans to sign declarations acknowledging the onus of national guilt, and launched a campaign among schoolchildren to plant 10,000 olive trees in Israel.

Israel decided to honor him with the first visa ever granted to a non-Jewish German tourist. But when the news got out, there were mutterings from unforgiv-



ERICH LUTH:  
A labor of love.

ing Jewish extremists, so the Israeli government told Lüth to come incognito, if at all, and fibbed to the press that his trip had been canceled. Not until his trip was over and he was back home in Hamburg last week did the story of the "traveler to Cyprus" come out. "Israel has been defiled," cried the jingoist daily *Herut*, but other Israelis found the situation wryly humorous. "When the Germans have to travel incognito among Jews," said one, "then the wheel has really turned."

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Cry of Secession

"The Union [of South Africa] has failed. We have not been able to build a nation. Let us accept the divorce, end the dogfight." Thus, last week, spoke Heaton Nicholls, 77, grand old man of British South Africa. A lifelong champion of Empire who carried the white man's burden as soldier (on India's North West Frontier), colonial administrator and judge (among the Papuan cannibals), Nicholls was alarmed by Prime Minister Daniel Malan's Boer victory at the polls (*TIME*, April 27). Heaton's proposal: the predominantly British province of Natal should secede from the Union.

The size of South Carolina, sugar-growing Natal is a lush land where 250,000 Britons rule over 2,000,000 Zulus and 300,000 Indians. Its largest city, Durban (pop. 400,365), has Miami-size beach hotels, slums worse than Manhattan's, and a shopping center that resembles London's West End, except for Zulu ricksha boys in painted cowhorns and feathers.

Heaton Nicholls' plan is for a federal South Africa, split into 1) a Boer Republic in Transvaal, Orange Free State and part of Cape Province; 2) a British dominion in Natal and the rest of the Cape. Fire-eating veterans of the anti-Malan Torch Commando back Nicholls to the hilt, but the leaders of the Opposition United Party call his scheme "preposterous," and declare that a British attempt at secession might risk a second Boer War.

## FRANCE

### "Little Moscow"

Several months ago, a well-dressed young man called on a woman real estate agent in the small town of Bazainville near Paris, seeking, he explained, a house and grounds suitable for his aged parents. Something nice and quiet, said the young man, adding: "Price means nothing to me." Impressed, the agent showed M. Rivière a large house, somewhat run-down—its porch sagged and its roof leaked—but basically sound and set in seven fine acres of vineyard and orchard. A working-class family named Dupuis with five children lived there rent-free.

M. Rivière liked the place and set just one condition. "The occupant must get out within fifteen days." Impossible, replied the agent: French law prevents cursory eviction of tenants; besides, the owner is a kindhearted man. Rivière was adamant; finally the agent arranged to

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move the poor Dupuis family to a vacant store and pay their rent. M. Rivière paid the purchase price, spent another estimated \$86,000 rebuilding the main house.

Last week his "aged parents" were installed in Bazainville. The new tenant, in fact, proved to be ailing Maurice Thorez, boss of France's Communists just back from Moscow.

Reporters who went out to see Egalitarian Maurice discovered that "Little Moscow," as the villagers call his new home, is actually a small-scale Kremlin. Oak gates and a six-foot-high stone wall seal off the front: a seven-foot-high wire fence topped by barbed wire barricades the sides. Ten husky guards patrol the approaches, accompanied by a bloodhound and a German police dog.

What happened to the Dupuis family? Reporters found them living nine miles away in a dingy, junk-piled hovel.

## MALAYA

### The End of Shorty Kuk

As the train from Gemas to Jerontut chugged through the Malayan jungle, three Chinese stepped out of the underbrush and flagged it. The engineer, braking his train to a stop, realized with horror that the "flag" waved at him to stop was a human head. As if introducing a guest at a cocktail party, one of the Chinese said calmly: "This is Shorty Kuk. We've come to surrender, and we brought his head along."

Ah Kuk, nicknamed "Shorty," was No. 2 man in the Communist terror forces in Malaya. Until rewards were abolished three months ago by the British, the price on Ah Kuk's head—\$86,000—was second only to that offered for Party Secretary General Chin Peng (\$83,000). The three Chinese, after turning in Ah Kuk's head, obligingly demonstrated how they had killed him. Surprising him had been simple, they explained. They were Shorty Kuk's personal bodyguards.

## GREAT BRITAIN

### Friend or Foe?

"It is wise, it is in the interest of security . . . that this ex-Nazi should be permitted an inspection of modern British arms?" The problem cropped up at question time last week in the House of Commons. Labor members were objecting to the presence of Major General Hans Speidel, wartime chief of staff to Field Marshal Erwin ("The Desert Fox") Rommel, in a group of 100 allied officers invited to inspect the British army's latest infantry weapons. Speidel, no Nazi Party member but a willing soldier of the Third Reich, was tortured by the Gestapo for his part in the 1944 bomb plot to assassinate Hitler. He is now the top military adviser to *Büro Blank*, the embryonic German Defense Ministry, which will raise and train German recruits for the European Army.

Prime Minister Churchill's comment on Speidel's visit was brusque: both parties in Britain support the European Army project; Speidel is doing his best to make it



Reutersphoto—European

GERMANY'S SPEIDEL

Shame on harbored hatreds.

reality. One Labor backbencher called Speidel's visit "an affront to the men who fought the Rommel army." Said Sir Winston sharply: "In the height of the war, I paid my tribute to General Rommel's outstanding military gifts, and I am bound to say now, in time of peace, that I also regard his resistance to the Hitler tyranny, which cost him his life, as an additional distinction to his memory. This keeping alive of hatred is one of the worst injuries that can be done to the peace of the world, and any popularity gained thereby is shame to the member who attempts to gather it."

## JAPAN

### Death on the Rim

In 1,200 years of records on Japan's biggest active volcano, Mount Aso, there are accounts of more than 3,000 eruptions, of one farmer injured by falling stones (in 1485), but not one death. On the floor of the crater—15 miles long and ten miles wide—live 60,000 people.

One day last week, Aso's crater swarmed with sightseeing students and city dwellers on holiday. In the crowd were 30-year-old Police Chief Kunihiko Shikura and his three-year-old son, Chitose.

Suddenly, with a roar, Aso exploded. Huge, white-hot boulders and great clouds of glowing ash erupted from the cone. Shikura and son, who had been eating lunch on the outer edge of the big crater, tried to run down the slope. So did some of the panicked schoolchildren. They should have run the other way. Stones and ash cleared the farmland on the crater floor, spattered on the rim and outer slope.

Hours later, rescuers made their way to the crater's brink, found five dead, 65 injured. Near the rim, buried deep in the warm, black ash, was the body of Police Chief Shikura, his head son clasped tightly in his arm.



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# THE HEMISPHERE

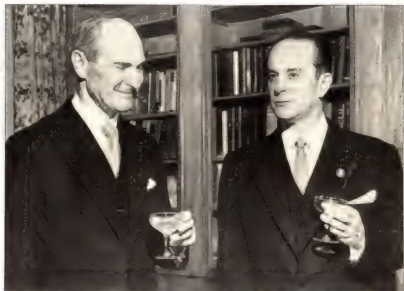
## GUATEMALA

### Reds in the Backyard

Nowhere else outside the Iron Curtain was there such a May Day as Guatemala celebrated last week. There, in a nation just four hours by plane from the Panama Canal, 20,000 government supporters paraded with floats and banners attacking the U.S. and praising Russia and Communist China. President Jacobo Arbenz proclaimed "our decision to move forward against native reactionaries and privileged foreign countries [and] forge a Guatemala which cannot be soiled by a foreign hand." The President shouted: "The accusation that we encourage Communism is false!" Then he turned and embraced Communist Labor Chief Victor Manuel Gutiérrez, one of the organizers of the demonstration.

This bold Red display was typical of the changes which have transformed a green tourist land of lakes, volcanoes and picturesque Indians into a major headache for the U.S. The basic causes for the change stem directly from the Guatemalan revolution of 1944, which ended a century of dictatorship and set loose rampaging forces of nationalism and social upheaval. Today those forces are being adroitly exploited by a handful of clever Reds who took part in the revolution. They have no mass support worthy of the name, and get their only real power from a working alliance with the nationalist revolution's most fanatical spokesman: Guatemala's army boss, strong man and elected President, Colonel Arbenz.

**Backroom Advisers.** Guatemala's Reds are native products; not one is a Moscovite, internationally seasoned operator, and most of them turned Communist only after the 1944 revolution. They got a foothold under professorial Juan José Arévalo, President from 1945 to 1951, who let them organize the country's first trade unions but had enough political sophistication to hold them in rein. Their growth in behind-the-scenes power came



PRESIDENT ARBENZ (RIGHT) & FRIEND\* AT U.S. EMBASSY RECEPTION  
"There is no middle ground today."

under Arbenz, Arévalo's chosen successor, whom they helped elect.

The son of a Swiss-born druggist and a Guatemalan mother, Arbenz, now 39, is a dry, dogmatic professional officer who taught at the national military academy before he joined the army junta that fought and won the revolution. He took office with relatively little political experience and a few burning obsessions: ardent nationalism, a conviction that the country's worst problems can be solved by drastic land reforms, a deep-seated hatred of "foreign monopolies," i.e., United Fruit Co. and other U.S.-owned firms operating in Guatemala. No Communist himself, he nevertheless accepted the Communists around him at their face value, as old revolutionary friends ready to help carry out his nationalist aims.

**Agrarian Reformers.** Since then, the Reds have so wormed their way into the secondary ranks of government, and so identified themselves with the regime's revolutionary ideals, that anti-Communism is now officially regarded as subversive. Arbenz let the Reds form their own political party, in violation of the constitution, and took them into his government coalition; four Communists have been elected to Congress on the official ticket, and the anti-Communist opposition now holds only five of the 64 congressional seats. The President has given the Reds patronage and subsidies for their two newspapers. They run the government's radio and press propaganda; government trucks and projectors are used to show Communist films of alleged U.S. germ warfare in Korea.

Arbenz helped them take over the organized peasant movement, and they have repaid him with all-out support for his

pet land-reform projects. When the Reds worked out a procedure for claiming United Fruit Co. property under the new agrarian law, he was delighted; in March the President formally upheld confiscation of 233,973 acres of the company's best reserve and fallow banana-growing lands. Now Red-led peasants are demanding 224,000 acres of the other big Unifruit plantation, and the company may eventually have to fold its \$50 million Guatemalan operation and get out.

**International Schemers.** Arbenz may not yet realize how much he has come to rely on his Communist advisers and policymakers. If the Reds are putting over the Cominform line in Guatemala, the wider meaning of this is lost on him. Neighboring Central American republics are at odds with Guatemala over the growing evidence that its comrades play the international Communist game, passing Red propaganda into Nicaragua and El Salvador and sending agitators to stir up Salvadorian and Honduran banana and coffee workers. Inside his own country, the split between left & right has widened until Arbenz himself says: "There is no middle ground today in Guatemala."

Last March anti-Communist army dissidents staged an abortive uprising, quelled by military police after 18 hours. A better-planned revolt, once launched, might draw thousands of anti-Communist recruits and throw the country into a bloody civil war whose probable outcome, no matter who won, would be a return to dictatorship. Arbenz' strategy apparently is to try to sit on the lid and turn over his office four years hence to a hand-picked army successor who will carry on with his

\* U.S. Ambassador Rudolf Schoenfeld.



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# WORSTED-TEX

policies, Communists and all. Few Guatemalans have much hope that the stubborn President will ever see the Reds in their true color and break with them of his own accord. As he has said of himself: "Once I have taken a decision, I will not retreat a millimeter."

## BRAZIL

### Better Days

U.S.-Brazilian relations were rolling more smoothly than at any time since the years of World War II alliance. On the same day last week, in capitals 4,800 miles apart, Brazilians and Americans sat down to wind up long-pending business that would bind the New World's two biggest republics closer together.

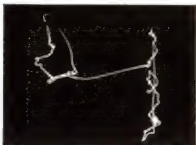
In Rio, Brazil's Senate voted final approval, 40 to 8, of the Bilateral Military Assistance pact. Brazil agreed to supply strategic materials to the U.S.; in return, the U.S. will provide Brazil with technical military assistance and training equipment. The pact, similar to others signed with Chile, Cuba, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Uruguay and the Dominican Republic, had long been blocked and bitterly attacked by Communists and extreme nationalists as a slur on Brazil's "sovereignty." To preside over the joint Brazilian-U.S. military commission, President Vargas appointed Brigadier Eduardo Gomes, his 1950 election opponent.

In Washington, a Bank of Brazil agent signed the \$300 million U.S. loan granted by decision of President Eisenhower just before Brazil partially devalued its currency last February. As finally negotiated, the loan is to be guaranteed jointly by the bank and the Brazilian Treasury, and will be repaid in monthly installments over a three-year period. For U.S. exporters, who have had to wait up to nine months for payments during Brazil's dollar crisis, the government's promise to pay off the entire \$423 million backlog by July 1—and to carry on thereafter on a pay-as-you-go basis—was welcome news.

## ARGENTINA

### Old Reliable Line

In need of a scapegoat to blame for his inflation troubles, Juan Perón last week scrapped his recent policy of sweet forbearance to the U.S. (adopted after President Eisenhower's inauguration) and took a running dive back on to his old, angry anti-U.S. line. In his annual message to the reconvening Congress, Perón accused U.S. press services of an "infamous campaign of lies" to spread the idea that Argentina is undergoing a crisis. (A bomb, the eighth in Buenos Aires that day, burst one block from the Congress building while he was speaking.) That afternoon, at the jammed Plaza de Mayo, Perón blamed rising prices, the shortage of meat and the wave of bombings on an unnamed "foreign power." Next day his newspaper *Democracia* obligingly made the identification clear: "What is the name of our enemy in plain language? The United States of America."



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## PEOPLE



MAMIE EISENHOWER & PATRICIA NIXON  
In the Caucus Room, peach pickles and pecans.

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

The U.S. Armory and Arsenal at Springfield, Mass. retired an old civil service employee who had spent the past 34 years there working on rifles. At a testimonial dinner, shy, Canadian-born **John C. Garand**, 65, inventor of the Army's basic M-1 (Garand) rifle, was given, as a farewell trophy, the millionth M-1 which was made during World War II (over 4,000,000 have been made for the Army). Said Gunsmith Garand looking at his famous product: "I've never felt bad about designing the rifle even though its only real use is in war. If it were used by an aggressor nation, then I'd be sorry."

**John D. Rockefeller Jr.** and his family donated \$6,000,000 to be spent "as soon as possible" in building a large guest lodge and enough cottages to house 5,000 tourists on Jackson Lake, Wyoming, in Grand Teton National Park. The gift completes a conservation project which Rockefeller started 25 years ago, when he began quietly buying land in the Jackson Hole area. In 1949 he turned over to the Government 35,000 acres, which became part of the national park.

In Portland, Ore., for a concert, Pianist **Artur Schnabel**, 64, apologized to reporters for being hoarse from laryngitis, massaged his throat and rasped out some family news. Said he: "We're expecting a new baby, our fifth, in November. We are very thrilled by that."

Songstress **Jane Pickens** arrived at a Denver television studio to begin a telephone appeal for donations to the National Cerebral Palsy Fund. After 14 hours on

the air, with the fund \$148,000 richer, Singer Pickens flew back to Manhattan for her regular TV show. Then she headed west again to Phoenix where she raised another \$60,000, bringing her personal fund-raising campaign in the past year to a total of \$1,057,000.

The 167th annual dinner of London's Royal Academy of Arts heard the personal art credo of **Sir Winston Churchill** who appeared in public for the first time wearing his blue sash and silver badge of the Order of the Garter. Said Sir Winston: "Without tradition, art is a flock of sheep without a shepherd. Without innovation, it is a corpse. Innovation, of course, involves experiment. Experiment may not always be fruitful." Concluded Churchill the painter: "In art I have found myself on the side of the disciplinarians." When the Academy's exhibition opened next day, viewers had a chance to see some examples of Churchillian discipline. He had five canvases hanging, making a total of 10 of his pictures the Academy has shown since 1947.

In Manhattan, Hermitage House publishers sued Actress **Ethel Barrymore** and Harper & Bros. publishers for \$125,000 each. The charge: Miss Barrymore had signed a contract in 1947 to write her memoirs for Hermitage House, but last January agreed to let Harper have her story. The defense: Miss Barrymore had been badgered with "uncomprehensible demands" to deliver her work in a hurry, and that voided the contract.

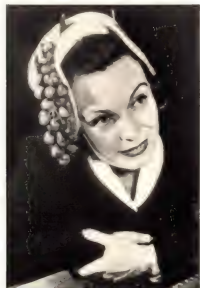
In Washington, the Senate Caucus Room served a gayer than usual purpose: the annual luncheon given **Mamie Eisenhower** by wives of members of the Sen-

ate. Official hostess was **Patricia Nixon**, wife of the Vice President, who spent the morning at Red Cross work and arrived without time to change her uniform. Among the other guests of honor: Welfare Secretary **Oveta Culp Hobby** and wives of Cabinet members. Among the luncheon specialties: Georgia peach pickles, brought by **Mrs. Walter George**; South Carolina pecans donated by **Mrs. Olin Johnston**; some native Michigan jelly from the kitchen of **Mrs. Charles Potter**.

**Commodore Harry Manning**, 56, who captained the U.S.S. *United States* on her maiden voyage to capture the Atlantic speed records, announced that he was retiring after 40 years of sea life. His plans: to write, lecture and act as a maritime consultant.

Old V.M.I. Alumnus **George C. Marshall**, along with Secretary of the Army **Robert Ten Broeck Stevens** and representatives from 48 universities and colleges, went to Lexington, Va. to see Virginia Military Institute swear in its eighth president. The new head: Major General **William H. Milton Jr.**, 53, V.M.I. graduate and former General Electric engineer who directed the Hanford plutonium plant in Washington and the Knolls atomic power plant in Schenectady.

Lieut. **Franciszek Jarecki**, 21, the Polish air force pilot who recently flew a Russian MIG-15 jet fighter to Denmark (thereby giving Western experts their first chance to examine such a plane intact), landed in a trans-atlantic commercial airliner at New York's Idlewild airport within two months' visitor's visa and a schedule of talks to Polish-American groups across the country. Later he would like to apply for naturalization, join the U.S. Air Force and try his skill in Korea.



JANE PICKENS  
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*Photographs by C. Arques*

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## THE PRESS

### Headline of the Week

In the Washington *Daily News*, over a story reporting the difficulties of Interior Secretary Douglas McKay in making department appointments:

McKAY'S INTERIOR  
RUMBLES & GRUMBLES

### Pulitzer Prizes

Among the Pulitzer prizes, the top journalistic award is the one to the U.S. newspaper that has rendered the most "meritorious public service." Ever since 1917, when the awards were first made under the will of the late great Publisher Joseph Pulitzer, the "public service" prize has always gone to a daily, usually a big one. This week, for the first time in the history of the prizes, the "public service" award

16 Klansmen, including Imperial Wizard Thomas Hamilton, were sent to jail for terms up to six years (*TIME*, Aug. 11), 46 others were fined a total of \$15,850, and the Klan was smashed.

Other Pulitzer journalistic awards for 1952 (\$1,000 each):

¶ For national reporting, Associated Press Special Correspondent Don Whitehead, 45, for his 4,400-word story on President-elect Eisenhower's secret trip to Korea. Correspondent Whitehead, one of the six newsmen to accompany Ike, and a previous Pulitzer winner for his reporting of the Korean war in 1951, has been an A.P. staffer for the last 18 years.

¶ For local reporting under deadline pressure, the Providence (*R.I. Journal and Evening Bulletin*), for coverage of the chase and capture of a bank robber. The



EDITORS COLE & CARTER  
They stopped an invasion.

for 1952 went to two country weeklies, published in North Carolina's Columbus County: the *Whiteville News Reporter* (circ. 5,007) and the *Tabor City Tribune* (circ. 1,500).

The two weeklies won their prize for stopping an invasion. The invaders: the Ku Klux Klan, which swarmed into Columbus County from neighboring counties in 1950 and began to terrorize whites and Negroes alike. *News Reporter* Editor Willard Cole, 46, and *Tribune* Editor Horace Carter, 32, locked arms for a long, tough battle. Branding the Klan "a bunch of gunsters," Cole and Carter, both native Tarheels and longtime friends, fought month after month with front-page editorials, dug up proof of K.K.K. floggings and atrocities, kept guns in their homes for their own protection.

After other papers joined their crusade, the uproar brought the FBI and state investigators into the county. As a result,

city desk picked up the \$51,000 robbery on the police radio, dispatched its own two-way radio cars to follow the robber and police. The minute-by-minute coverage included a notable picture of the cornered gunman trying to escape by using a woman as a shield.

¶ For local reporting, where time was not a factor and the "resourcefulness" of the reporter led to "constructive results," New York *World-Telegram and Sun* Reporter Edward J. Mowery, 47. Mowery's dogged work to free an ex-dime store clerk named Louis Hoffner, who had been unjustly sentenced to life imprisonment on a murder conviction, won Hoffner a complete pardon (*TIME*, Nov. 24).

¶ For international reporting, Milwaukee *Journal Financial Reporter* Austin C. Wehrwein, 37, for a series of 26 articles on the politics, economics and industrial development of Canada.

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**Greater Capacity.** When there's been company for dinner, capacity is most important. A service for 8 can be washed at one time.



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Wall Street Journal Editorial Writer Vermont C. (for Connecticut) Royster, 39.

¶ For cartooning. Cleveland Plain Dealer Cartoonist Edward D. Kuekes, for his drawing, "Aftermath" (see cut).

¶ For photography. Flint (Mich.) Journal Photographer William M. Gallagher, who got a memorable photograph out of a routine assignment with his campaign picture of Presidential Candidate Adlai Stevenson which showed a hole in his shoe.

¶ For "enlightenment and intelligent commentary," a special citation to the New York Times Sunday "News of the Week in Review" (Section 4).

Other Pulitzer awards in arts & letters (\$500 each):

¶ William Inge, for his play, *Picnic*.

¶ Ernest Hemingway, his first Pulitzer, for his novel, *The Old Man and the Sea*.



Edward D. Kuekes—Cleveland Plain Dealer "AFTERMATH"

which was first published in LIFE (TIME, Sept. 1).

¶ George Dangerfield, for his *The Era of Good Feelings*, a history of the presidential administrations of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, from 1817 to 1829.

¶ David J. Mays, lawyer and historian, for his two-volume biography, *Edmund Pendleton, 1721-1803*, a Virginia judge, statesman and political leader.

¶ Archibald MacLeish, for his *Collected Poems, 1917-1952*, his second Pulitzer. (His first, in 1933, was for *Conquistador*.)

The Pulitzer committee gave no award for music.

### Behind Closed Doors

By his own reckoning, New York Post Editor James A. Wechsler proudly admits that "I have probably written as many harsh words about [Senator Joe McCarthy] as has any editor in America." McCarthy heatedly returns the compliment. Ever since the New Dealing Post (est. circ. 420,000) two years ago ran a 17-part series titled "Smear, Inc.—The One-Man Mob of Joe McCarthy," McCarthy has damned the paper, along with other "left-wing smear sheets," for following "the Communist Party line, right down to the last period." McCarthy, in chorus with Columnist Walter Winchell, has also re-

peatedly denounced Editor Wechsler, lumping him together with other "phony former Communists." Actually Wechsler, a top official of the Young Communist League at Columbia University, quit the Communists 15 years ago, has since been a vocal anti-Communist. Joe McCarthy's attacks did not shut up Wechsler or the *Post*. Fortnight ago McCarthy opened a new line of attack.

He brought Wechsler up before his Senate investigating subcommittee, "not as a newspaperman," said McCarthy, "but as an author" of books that have turned up on the shelves of U.S. information libraries abroad. In the stormy secret hearing, Wechsler never found out what books McCarthy objected to, although Senator McCarthy later told newsmen that it was one book, Wechsler's biography of John L. Lewis, *Labor Baron*. "If that is so," wrote Wechsler in the *Post* last week, "it may explain why I was not questioned in any detail on that point, for the book includes a lengthy chapter critically describing the destructive operations of the Communists within the C.I.O."

"Did You Write That?" When McCarthy began to question him about his own political past, Wechsler produced a statement issued last year by the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It denounced Wechsler for helping wreck the Communist effort to get out a big party vote in the 1952 elections. "The exhibit," wrote Wechsler, "seemed devastatingly conclusive . . . 'Did you write that statement?' [McCarthy] asked . . . In what I will always recall as one of the most preposterous moments of my life, I thereupon solemnly denied under oath that I was the author of a Communist statement denouncing myself."

McCarthy also asked Wechsler whether the *Post* had ever written editorials praising Senator Jenner. "I was happy to acknowledge," said Wechsler, "that . . . I had never caught myself praising Jenner—the man whose major public distinction is that, like Joe McCarthy, he has questioned the patriotism of George C. Marshall. I similarly acknowledged . . . that I could not recall writing a single editorial tribute to Congressman Velde." At one point Wechsler pointed out that the committee itself has a research director who is an ex-Communist, Reporter Howard Rushmore, on leave from the *New York Journal-American*, Washington's Democratic Senator Henry M. Jackson, the only other committee member present, "made it plain," said Wechsler, "that McCarthy had neglected to inform him that there was an ex-Communist on the prosecution side of the table."

**Wire to "Arthur Lawson."** Wechsler charged that the closed hearing was "a flagrant attack on free newspapers." The books, he said, "were just a flimsy pretext for a full-fledged investigation of the *Post*" and members of its staff, and he demanded that the testimony be made public. But McCarthy refused to do so unless Wechsler "completed his testimony." Wechsler made a list of the others who were active in the Young Communist League with

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—a sort of personal air conditioning—is a feature of the modern, finely-textured Bengaline Dixie Weave® tropical worsted. Millions of ventilating spaces let cool air in, body heat out.

Techniques have changed, of course. Today, the yarns are all of equal fineness. But they are still made to stand off from each other where they interlace—simply by reversing the twist in certain threads. What's more, this modern weave still produces the same distinctive ribbed pattern. That's why a Bengaline Dixie Weave® suit holds its press so well, why any wrinkles hang out so easily... a couple of points that didn't overly concern the ancient Bengali. Best way to learn for yourself how good it would be to wear a Bengaline Dixie Weave® this summer is to try one on at your Hart Schaffner & Marx dealer. You'll agree it's a suit to get you through the 'dog days' in good shape.

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TRAVELERS CHEQUES**  
THE BEST-KNOWN CHEQUES  
IN THE WORLD!

him, Wechsler agreed to list them, because "I do not propose to let you distort or obscure the clear-cut issue of freedom of the press involved in this proceeding," McCarthy answered him in a mocking wire, addressed to "Arthur Lawson, Editor, New York Post," since "that was Wechsler's Young Communist League name." McCarthy also remarked that he does not regard newspapermen as a "privileged" group, immune from investigation. With that, most newsmen probably agreed. No journalist of standing, not even Wechsler, was arguing that he was a member of a privileged profession. The press has not objected to congressional investigation in the past (TIME, Feb. 4, 1952), especially



Spur Hoffmanns

EDITOR WECHSLER

The Senator returned the compliment.

since journalism has had its share of Communist infiltration. The *Post's* editorials, under Editor Ted Thackrey, later editor of the now-defunct pinko *Manhattan Compass*, had followed the party line intermittently, and the paper still has its share of ex-Communists and onetime fellow travelers on its staff. But it was under Editor Wechsler that the *Post* became consistently anti-Communist.

In view of this, what alarmed newsmen were McCarthy's methods: he seemed even less interested in systematically investigating subversives on U.S. newspapers than in carrying on a personal vendetta against a persistent critic.

Said the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in an editorial: A "clear attempt to silence press criticism [was] launched this week... The hearing was, of course, a flagrant and cynical attempt to frighten more timid newspapers... It did not intimidate Mr. Wechsler... But it will undoubtedly warn off other papers who might shrink from a brawl with low-blow Joe... We heartily endorse Mr. Wechsler's own demand that the American Society of Newspaper Editors study the transcript of this bullying private hearing..."

# The U.S. Negro, 1953

A decade of progress has wrought a revolution in his life, brought him more prosperity and freedom—and new problems

**T**ELL me," asked the British visitor, "do your Negroes play golf?"

The question, put to a U.S. businessman, brought a stammering answer.

Yes, said the businessman, he supposed that U.S. Negroes played golf, but he had never seen one with a club in his hand. Come to think of it, he'd seen a picture of Joe Louis on a golf course, but he had no idea at what club Joe could play.

The incident illustrates how little white Americans generally know about their colored fellow citizens. Negroes, in the phrase of the sociologists, have "high social visibility." But their lives are in effect invisible to most Americans, who rarely bother to look behind the Color Curtain at the Negroes' homes, their places of work or worship, or their spirit. There is, as a matter of fact, some news about Negro golfing.

¶ Atlanta and New Orleans recently opened golf courses for Negroes.

¶ In Seattle, Negroes are now free to play on all public golf courses (but they still may not take part in tournaments played on the same courses).

¶ In Chicago, where they play on public courses without restriction, the number of Negro golfers has gone up from 25, a few years ago, to more than 2,000.

¶ In New York there are no restrictions on public courses, and Negroes do play in tournaments.

These facts & figures, modest in themselves, are symptoms of a major revolution in the life of the U.S. Negro—only half-noticed by the rest of the nation. It is a revolution which, although still far from overthrowing segregation, amounts to the biggest, most hopeful change in Negro history since Abraham Lincoln, just 90 years ago, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Says Negro Publisher (*Ebony*, *Jet*) John H. Johnson: "Every Negro is a Horatio Alger . . . His trek up from slavery is the greatest success story the world has ever known."

## Markers of Progress

One of the great facts of U.S. history is that the Negro, no matter how ill used, has remained deeply loyal to the U.S., always hoping for the "Year of Jubilo." stubbornly telling himself

*The very time I thought I was lost  
The dungeon shook and the chains fell off . . .  
You got a right, I got a right,  
We've all got a right to the tree of life . . .*

The fruit from the tree of life is still rationed, and often bitter. The U.S.'s 15 million Negroes are still denied the right to the pursuit of happiness on equal terms with whites. Negroes still do the meanest jobs and get the lowest pay; they must slowly wrest from their white fellows a table in a restaurant, a desk in a school, a smile, the privilege of praying in a white church or using a white swimming pool. This is true on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line. While the Negro is generally better off, economically and socially, in the North (as is shown by the fact that thousands of Southern Negroes still move north every year), the North has no cause to feel superior. The chains of prejudice can be as heavy in New York's Harlem or on Chicago's South Side as anywhere in the South. Yet North & South, the Year of Jubilo seems a little closer.

In 1942, in a brilliant study of the American Negro, Swedish Economist Gunnar Myrdal reported: "Negroes are in desperate need of jobs and bread, even more so than of justice in the courts and of the vote." This definition of the Negro's needs is today strikingly out of date.

¶ For most Negroes, the problem is no longer jobs, but better

jobs; for many, it is no longer bread, but cake. The Negro wage earner today makes four times as much as in 1940 (compared to the white wage earner's 2½ times as much). The Negro's average yearly income is still only a little more than half of the white average, but ten years ago it was about 35%.

¶ The forces that kept the Southern Negro from voting—intimidation and the poll tax—are largely beaten. The South has more than 1,000,000 registered Negro voters (compared to 300,000 in 1938), and there could be half a million more if Southern Negroes were politically less apathetic.

¶ The Negro gets justice in the courts, although in some Southern courts he still has to fight for his right (affirmed by the Supreme Court) to be heard by mixed juries. The big issue today is no longer justice in the courts, but justice in daily life, i.e., the fight against segregation.

¶ Negro college enrollment is up 2,500% over 1930.

¶ The life expectancy of the male Negro has gone up from 47 years in 1920 to 59 years. In the same period, the white's life expectancy has risen more slowly, from 56 to 66 years. With improving living standards, the gap between the white man's and the Negro's life span is closing.

## Prosperity: Cadillacs & Babbitts

The signs of Negro prosperity are everywhere. On the rooftops of Manhattan's Harlem grows that bare, ugly forest of TV antennae which has become a new symbol of middle-class achievement. On the outskirts of Atlanta are shiny new Negro housing developments (financed by Southern whites), with built-in washing machines. Yet the streets of Harlem are still largely slum streets, and a few blocks from the Atlanta apartments stand the old clapboard huts with outdoor privies. Where should one look for the real direction of the Negro economy?

U.S. business, for one, has its eyes fixed eagerly on the TV antennae and the washing machines. U.S. Negroes today have an annual income of \$15 billion a year—almost as much as the national income of Canada, or more than the value of all U.S. export trade. Negro publications, whose advertising columns were until recently dominated by hair-straighteners and skin-bleachers, are now agleam with four-color ads of all the national brands—a dusky glamour girl smiling above a pack of Luckies, Negro men of distinction sipping Calvert, a Negro executive praising Remington typewriters. (Most advertising agencies now have special Negro market consultants who see to it that ads will sell and not offend Negroes.)

The Negro is a good customer. He wants to feel that he can buy the best. Swift & Co. does not advertise its ordinary fowl in Negro publications, but the more expensive Swift's Premium ("The dream chicken that came true"). Several Negro families often pool their savings to buy an expensive car and drive it on alternate days. On Harlem's Lenox Avenue, Cadillacs are so commonplace that nobody turns to look at them any more (a situation which one resourceful driver met by having his Cadillac's top painted a gay plaid).

Some of the Cadillac prosperity is obviously false or forced; many Negroes are driven to spend their earnings in showy ways because they still cannot get the more ordinary things a white man with a similar income would buy. e.g., a decent home or a vacation trip to a good resort. Says a Negro leader in St. Louis (where Negro housing is particularly bad): "A flashy car becomes their living room, the only one they've got." Says a San Francisco Negro: "It is a sort of mobile aspirin tablet."

Despite the flashy cars, the Negro's spending habits have changed radically. He saves much more than he used to. Big insurance companies, which once considered Negro business

more trouble than it was worth, now go after it. Loan companies, car dealers, etc. find Negroes excellent credit risks. There are signs that the Negro has begun to develop a large, strong middle class. Some Negro leaders, in fact, believe—and they do not consider it a bad thing—that the Negro is turning into the nation's new Babbitt.

Though Negro home ownership has gone up dramatically, the most depressing feature of the Negro's existence is still his home. Negroes now own nearly a third of the places they live in, a two-thirds rise over 1940. (White home ownership has risen more slowly in the same period, is now 57%.) But nearly a third of all Negro homes are dilapidated, compared with less than 10% in the nation as a whole. More than 20% of all Negro homes are overcrowded, compared with 5½% in the nation as a whole.

## The Great Emancipators

The foundation of the Negro's economic progress is the fact that he has broken in large numbers out of farm and domestic work into industry. During World War II, a million Negroes went into defense industries. By & large, they have stayed in industry ever since. Today, nearly 11% of all U.S. industrial workers are Negroes—twice as many as in 1940. Most Negroes are still held to unskilled jobs. But there has been progress:

- ¶ Among U.S. skilled workers and foremen, 4% are now Negroes, up from 2½% in 1940.
- ¶ Among clerical and sales personnel, 3½% are now Negroes, up from 1½ in 1940.
- ¶ Among women professional and technical workers, 7% are Negroes, up from 4½% in 1940.

One big trouble: there simply are not enough qualified Negroes. Example: U.S. industry will hire all the Negro engineers it can get, but few Negro college students go in for science or engineering. They still favor the respectable, relatively secure professions, such as teaching, medicine, the ministry and the law. In business, Negroes are generally in service lines, e.g., undertakers, barbers, cleaners, etc. This is not entirely the result of discrimination. Also to blame: the Negro's lack of confidence, which makes him underestimate his very real opportunities.

Negroes know that they have advanced because these are good times for the country as a whole, and some fear that their gains might melt away in a depression. But most Negro leaders agree that the Negro's progress in the past decade has been too solid ever to be rolled back easily. One measure of that progress is the fact that the Negro's biggest preoccupation is not economics, but social equality.

The biggest single blow against segregation in the U.S. has been struck by the armed forces. The great experiment of "integration" proved once & for all that 1) if decently treated and trained, Negroes can fight as well as any man; 2) if properly led, white Americans from any part of the country will live, work, fight and die side by side with Negroes.

From the Civil War through World War II, Negro soldiers were kept in segregated units. Despite individual bravery, their morale and performance were generally low. In World War II there were some outstanding Negro units, but of all the Negroes in uniform (about 1,000,000), 90% were kept in rear-area service outfits. During the Battle of the Bulge, when he urgently needed reinforcements, General Eisenhower put Negro service troops through a quick combat training course, attached them in platoon strength to line companies. The experiment worked: the Negro troops, more or less unsegregated for the first time, made a good combat showing. This experience became an argument for postwar integration policy.

The Air Force was the first to abolish separate units for Negroes. The Army followed. By 1951, in the U.S., Europe and the Far East, Negro soldiers were scattered through the regular units. Today the Army has 300,000 Negro enlisted men (11% of total strength) and nearly 4,000 officers. The Air Force has 70,000 enlisted men (7½%) and nearly 1,000 officers. The Navy, lagging behind the others in giving equality to the Negro, has 34,000 enlisted men (a little less than 3½% half of them still in the mess steward's branch) and 65 officers.

In Army camps and Air Force bases across the nation, there have been virtually no "incidents" between white and colored soldiers. The only difficulty has occurred at Southern Army camps, where children of colored officers and enlisted men are still sent to segregated colored schools off the post (the President has recently promised to remedy that situation). In Korea the integration policy has worked wonders with the morale of white as well as Negro troops. Negro officers command white troops without any friction. The matter is no longer even discussed. Says Lieut. Colonel Robert W. Wilson of Washington, D.C., a G-1 officer, and a Negro: "I think about the color problem about once a day: when I shave in the morning."

There are other emancipators at work. Among them:

**THE MACHINE.** It was fashionable, in the '20s and '30s, particularly among pink-eyed young economists, to say that the machine degraded man. Actually, it has proved a great equalizer. It tests a man coldly and without prejudice: he can either run it or he cannot. North & South, thousands of Negroes are experiencing equality for the first time in their lives—the equality of doing exactly the same work as whites on the assembly line.

**THE COURTS.** For years, liberals have argued that only new, drastic and specific legislation, i.e., FEPC, would do the Negroes any good. Yet in the past decade, the Negro has made tremendous progress not, in the main, through new legislation, but through a long series of court decisions interpreting the basic law of the land, the Constitution. These rulings, it was usually warned, were "out of step" with popular sentiment and would provoke trouble; yet, accepted virtually without protest, they have quietly accomplished a variety of things, from forcing Southern state universities to accept Negro graduate students to opening up Chicago bowling alleys to interracial teams.

**SPORTS & TV.** The sight of Negroes playing major-league baseball, carried all over the nation by TV, has probably done as much for equality as most legal victories. Southern minor-league clubs have begun to hire Negro players. TV has had another effect on the South: it has carried to thousands of people their first sight of colored and white entertainers appearing together. Says one Negro teacher: "Why, stuff like that, coming into white homes, it's going to make the white man think, whether he realizes it or not."

These very American forces, constantly working on North & South alike, have driven racial discrimination and prejudice sharply on the defensive.

## The North: Guerrillas on Main Street

What is it like to be a Negro and actively fight segregation in the North? Hascal Othello Humes, 30, is an A.B. from Columbia University, a former infantry lieutenant who saw combat in Italy. With his wife, he lives in a white neighborhood in Seattle. When they first moved in, the Humes got threatening letters and obscene telephone calls, but they stuck it out. Humes has three jobs: he is studying for an M.A. in psychology at the University of Washington, he is a city policeman in the afternoon, and at night he is a bouncer in a mixed nightclub. His police beat is in a white section, and when some white people objected, his superior suggested that he ask for a transfer, but he quietly replied that he would rather resign from the force. After he goes off duty each evening, he reports for work at the China Pheasant. By closing time (5 a.m.), Humes has usually lifted at least one drunk (white or colored) well above the floor and carried him into the street. Humes says he does not often wonder whether it's all worth it. But when he does, he thinks of his wife and of the new baby she is expecting. If that doesn't help, he prays.

Humes's life illustrates the price the Northern Negro often pays for his state of semi-equality. As a citizen, the Negro in the North, by & large, enjoys full rights: everywhere except in the border states, he is equal in the schools and in most public services. His great fight in the last decade has been for simple, decent treatment in everyday life. In this fight, he has made marked but uneven progress.

Ten years ago, for example, Northern hotels and restaurants that would openly turn away Negro patrons were in the major-

ity; now they are definitely in the minority. The facile old excuse—"Personally, I don't care, but the customers just wouldn't stand for Negroes to come in here"—has been proved empty again & again. The chief trouble is that the Negro can never be sure: he is in a constant guerrilla war, always half-expecting to be snubbed by this desk clerk or that headwaiter, or fobbed off with a gentlemen's-agreement type of spiel that all the tables have been reserved, all the rooms taken. Many Negroes prefer not to risk being embarrassed, stay away from predominantly white places. On trips, many prefer to drive all night, rather than take the chance of being turned down by a hotel.

But there are many wedges in the walls of prejudice:

- ☐ Telephone companies in the North, all white until a few years ago, now employ 5,000 Negroes.
- ☐ Denver now employs Negro bus drivers (long since a fixture in New York and Chicago).
- ☐ Detroit banks, in white neighborhoods, employ Negro tellers.
- ☐ Many Northern department stores hire Negro sales help.
- ☐ New York breweries now hire Negro production workers.

The Negro's biggest trouble comes when he tries to live in a white neighborhood. The worst race riots in recent U.S. history took place in Detroit (1943) and Chicago (1951), where there had been a huge, wartime influx of Negro workers. Today, both cities live in somewhat uneasy peace. The case of Chicago is fairly typical. "Property owners' leagues," openly dedicated to keeping Negroes out of white neighborhoods, have disappeared or gone underground. Nevertheless, Negroes rarely escape their ghetto—they simply stretch its boundaries. White people retreat before the Negro advance—generally to the suburbs, where Negroes are usually strictly barred. In many Chicago neighborhoods, Negroes and whites live side by side. A mayor's commission has organized the "lighthouse system," under which citizens alert police as soon as trouble signs appear in a neighborhood. Police themselves have been put through a special "human relations" training program.

## The South: Minefield among Magnolias

Even if he does not meet outright hostility in the North, the Negro is apt to meet indifference, which can hurt worse. Not many Northerners are interested enough in Negroes to worry about where they ride on a streetcar; but few are interested enough to be really kind to them, either. The South—still the home of two-thirds of the U.S.'s Negroes—cares far more deeply about its Negro problem.

A South African visitor reports: "I went down there to find the Deep South. But everywhere I went, they said: 'Oh, this isn't the Deep South. You've got to go farther on to find what you're looking for, Mister.' I never did find the Deep South, where they lynch Negroes and provide source material for William Faulkner and Lillian Smith. It wasn't in Tennessee, it wasn't in Georgia, it wasn't in Mississippi. Now I'm beginning to wonder whether the Deep South really exists any more."

There is a lot of evidence that it does not. The color line is no longer a barbed-wire fence strung between the magnolia trees. It is more like a minefield through which whites and Negroes must carefully pick their way—and the map is obviously out of date. Segregation now seems like something out of *Alice in Wonderland* as rewritten by Herman Talmadge.

In the South, a Negro may ride a Pullman car and eat anywhere in a diner (until a few years ago, he had to eat behind a curtain). But he must buy his tickets at a segregated ticket window. He may sit anywhere in an airplane, but his waiting room at the airport is likely to be Jim Crow. He may ride in elevators, body-to-body with whites, but in buses and streetcars he must still jostle past standing white passengers to the Jim Crow rear. (In some cities, he may sit down in the white area if there are empty seats, and white people will often sit down in the colored area if the white area is crowded.)

Several states give Negro doctors full membership in their medical societies, but Negro doctors are not allowed to practice in most Southern hospitals. (White private ambulances often refuse to pick up critically injured Negroes.) A Negro is welcome to shop in almost any Southern department store, but in most he may not try on a suit until he buys it.

A Negro may give a white panhandler a handout but he may not follow him into a bar with the sign, "Whites only." He may attend the graduate schools of state universities (about 1,000 do), but he may not attend undergraduate colleges—with some exceptions (e.g., University of Louisville, University of Delaware). In such schools Negro and white students get on without friction, and form friendships; but the Negroes, while they eat with whites, may not belong to white fraternities—but they are allowed to attend dances as guests.

In many important industries of the South, e.g., Haspel, Chrysler, International Harvester, Glenn Martin, Firestone Tire & Rubber, Negroes work side by side with whites (only South Carolina still has a law requiring segregation in work areas). Union meetings are nonsegregated, but some locals have raised hell when union headquarters ordered an end to segregated toilet facilities. But in one plant near Atlanta, when the "colored" and "white" signs over the fountains wore out, nobody bothered to repaint them, and segregation for drinking stopped. (But if someone had protested formally that it should stop, it would unquestionably have been seriously enforced.)

## Struggle in the Soul

Mob violence is rare. The year 1952 was the first without a single reported lynching. Many of the South's "better people," who for years tacitly condoned the Klan, have now abandoned it. It is socially as safe to back anti-mask bills as it was once to take hot broth to an ailing Mammy's cabin.

The principle that Negroes must have "separate but equal" facilities\* was an empty phrase a decade ago; today, it is rapidly becoming reality. Most Southerners feel that unless they make "separate but equal" a fact, the courts are sure to saddle them with "whole hog" rulings, i.e., complete equality. Many states are hastily building fine new Negro schools and hospitals, although from a purely economic standpoint, "separate but equal" schools are insanely wasteful. Most Southerners no longer sneer at the educated Negro as "bigcity"; many want to help the Negro get a better education, better jobs and better housing, and let the rest take care of itself.

However, some Southerners are afraid that this formula may prove too little and too late. Southerners complain that there are too many "whole hog or nothing" Negroes. This is only partly true. No Southern Negro seriously wants or expects complete equality overnight. But all Southern Negroes want it as an ultimate goal—and they want to see faster progress towards that goal. They have become suspicious of "gradualism." They want to know, as one Negro leader puts it: "When does Old Man Gradualism run out?" The Southern Negro's mood may be summed up by the case of the successful Negro attorney in Birmingham who recently built a new home. "Look at it," says a friend, "Look where it is. Over there, on Dynamite Hill. You don't build a \$35,000 house in that location—unless you are a Negro and haven't got a better place to build it. Some say he wanted to wait, hoping that maybe better areas would open up. But he wanted to live in that house before he died. So he built it."

Southern customs are still largely based on the assumption that the Negro is an inferior being. But that assumption lacks the pseudo-scientific backing it still had a generation ago. For decades, the South's preoccupation with the Negro was a kind of cushion against reality, a diversion from the facts of poverty and stagnation. Southern "poor whites" had nothing if they could not feel superior to the Negro. During the past ten years, the South has been caught up in a great industrial boom; reality has become a little easier to face.

Although many Southerners today will agree that segregation is wrong in principle, the vast majority still fiercely defends it as right in practice. A mass of state laws and city ordinances enforces it. But Southerners seem to know in their hearts that it is not really defensible, and that the tide of events is against it. The result is a war in the South's own soul which many Northerners, who see the South only as stubborn and narrow-minded, fail to understand. A Southern Negro and former slave

\* First stated by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1896.

understood it. Said Booker T. Washington, the greatest Negro leader in U.S. history: "The outside world does not know . . . the struggle that is constantly going on in the hearts of both the Southern white people and their former slaves . . . While both races are thus struggling, they should have the sympathy, the support, and the forbearance of the rest of the world."

## The Spirit: Hopes and Headaches

The Negro has suffered more than any other group of Americans. He has seen the white man at his worst, and he might have turned cynically against the white man's faith and values. But he has not. The Negro does feel bitter about his lot. But it is a bitterness greatly modified by hope, patience and humor.

Negro intellectuals occasionally talk "African nationalism." But the majority of U.S. Negroes feel no more kinship to the Kikuyu of Kenya than to the man in the moon. They want to be, above all, Americans.

The most spectacular illustration of the Negroes' loyalty to the U.S. is the Communists' crashing failure to win recruits among them; by FBI estimates, no more than 1,400 Negroes ever belonged to the Communist Party at one time. Dr. Carlton Goodlett, young San Francisco Negro leader, gives these reasons: "More than anyone else, the Negro believes in the American opportunity to better himself. The Communist he sees as a run-down, underprivileged guy. The Negro just isn't interested in the underdog role. Secondly, he has learned to believe in the right to protest. People like myself, always protesting against injustice, wouldn't last ten seconds in Russia. Also, no single group in this country believes more strongly in God and the hereafter. The Negro doesn't want to catch hell on this side of the River Styx and on the other side too." A Negro lawyer put it this way: "It's bad enough to be black without being Red too."

The Negro is still deeply religious, although American churches have been slow in fighting discrimination before the altar. Says Marie Johnson, wife of Fisk University's President Charles Johnson: "I think we got the best out of Christianity, because we had to have it. No matter how we may scoff, we believe . . . Still, 11 o'clock Sunday morning is the most segregated hour of American life."

There are fewer outstanding Negro leaders on the national scene today than ever before. Negro leaders have found that, as their people's status improves, the business of leadership gets tougher. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recalls that back in the days when there were three or four lynchings a year, it was a lot easier to raise funds than now. A great Negro leader, the late James Weldon Johnson, once said that leadership was a form of escape; by this he meant that "Negro spokesmen" might gain a lot of prestige by making speeches and gathering personal followings, but did not really accomplish very much. Today's Negro leader concentrates on getting things done on specific issues. Emancipated to a large extent from the white professional liberals and their pet slogan, "education," he tries, for instance, to get a court ruling on segregation in Pullmans instead of trying to "educate" millions of individual Pullman passengers. Today's Negro leader does not want to be known as a firebrand; the compliment he prizes most is to be called "a good tactician." One symptom of this change is the fact that Booker T. Washington, a superb tactician whom most Negro leaders in the '30s and '40s denounced as an "Uncle Tom," is being rediscovered by Negroes as a great man.

The Negro still cannot forget his color. Negro writers and artists wish that they could be craftsmen first and Negroes second, but they find it virtually impossible. Yet more & more Negroes are impatient with spirituals and the blues (including the literary form of the blues, also known as the novel of protest). Many intelligent Negroes are plainly eager to stop looking at every problem through colored glasses. One interesting symptom: Negroes used to have a kind of secret slang\* which, as one Negro writer puts it, was "like a tattoo on your wrist"; it has now all but disappeared. Says Negro Photographer Gordon Parks: "There is this pressure to make good for your

whole people. If you fail, they give you a black eye. But a while back, I made up my mind, from now on it's just going to be me. If I want to fail, that's my business. You can't walk around with your race piled on your back." He adds thoughtfully, with the persistent doubt that even the most optimistic Negro seems unable to escape: "Anyway, that's what I tell my kids. Maybe I'm just bluffing myself."

Indications are that, as the Negro shares the white man's privileges and opportunities, he also shares his headaches. Says a Negro newspaperman: "When the Negro had less freedom, he could blame the whites for whatever went wrong with him. Now it's harder for him to blame the whites for his failures." Says Negro Novelist Ralph (Invisible Man) Ellison: "After a man makes \$10,000 or \$20,000 a year, the magic fades. He is just another man with his problems." Most Negroes still wish they had that kind of problem, but many will agree with Ellison that "we are all Americans together, all modern men together. And we're all facing the same spiritual crisis."

Perhaps the Negro's most serious problem is that, as he gets more of the fruits of the tree of life, his appetite increases. Explains a Manhattan Negro social worker: "A Negro laborer living in Harlem and rarely peering beyond the boundaries of his ghetto might be reasonably content; but if he gets a good job downtown, mixes with white people on a more or less equal basis, and then in the evening is forced to go home to a miserable house in Harlem, he will be bitterly discontented." Says a Negro philosopher, Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University: "The old slum is no longer the problem. It's the new, respectable slum that worries us. We call it Striver's Row." As Negroes move into Striver's Row, their bitterness at remaining inequalities will mount. At the same time, white resentment of growing Negro ambition may mount too.

## The Future: Liability or Opportunity?

Justice has been imagined by mankind in many different shapes. Could it be that her face is black or brown? That, at any rate, is the way she is likely to appear to the majority of the world's people, whose skins are colored. They are the people, in Asia and in Africa, whom the U.S. hopes to lead to democracy. They judge the U.S. very largely on evidence drawn from the "Negro problem." The U.S. has probably won more enemies by stories, true and false, about its treatment of Negroes than by any other propaganda; but many Negroes feel that the U.S. could be winning friends instead. Just how much individual Negroes have done to win friends for the U.S. is almost never realized: they have been effective both in the diplomatic service (which so far employs only a handful—about 60) and in personal contacts at Negro universities like Howard, where young people from Africa and Asia come to learn about the U.S. Says Novelist Richard (Native Son) Wright: "The key to Asia is right there in Harlem and on Chicago's South Side."

The Negro problem is basically not economic, or social, or psychological. It is moral. Prejudice does more moral harm to those who harbor it than to those who are hit by it. And the most hopeful fact about the Negro's progress in the last decade is that it could not have been possible without some moral progress by white Americans.

Gunnar Myrdal explained the U.S.'s state of mind on the Negro problem more succinctly and movingly than anyone else: "The ordinary American is the opposite of a cynic. He is on the average more of a believer and a defender of the faith in humanity than the rest of the Occidentals . . . He investigates his faults, puts them on record, and shouts them from the housetops . . . America's handling of the Negro problem has been criticized most emphatically by white Americans . . . and the criticism . . . will not stop until America has completely reformed itself . . . Mankind is sick of fear and disbelief . . . If America in actual practice could show the world [that] the Negro became finally integrated into modern democracy, all mankind would be given faith again . . . and America would have spiritual power many times stronger than all her financial and military resources—the power of the trust and support of all good people on earth. America is free to choose whether the Negro shall remain her liability or become her opportunity."

\* E.R., *okay* (any white man), *Mr. Charlie*, *Miss Anne* (Southern whites).

## MEDICINE

### Transplanted Gland

The harder doctors have tried to transplant glands from one person to another, the more they have become convinced that their best chance is with the swift-growing tissues from an embryo or a very young baby. Last week Surgeon Julian A. Sterling of Philadelphia's Albert Einstein Medical Center reported that he had put this theory into practice and transplanted an entire thyroid gland, with its four tiny parathyroids attached, from an infant to an adult, and that the graft had worked well for five months. It was, he believed, the first case of its kind.

Irma Marie Miller, 20, a waitress, had spent the last ten years in the shadow of the hospital. Her thyroid and parathyroids



Elwood P. Smith

IRMA MARIE MILLER

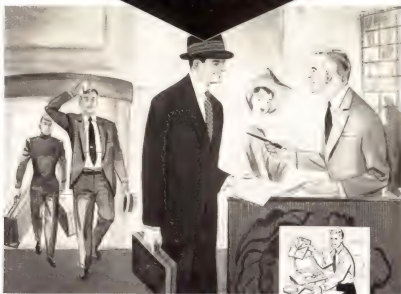
After a Geiger count, a marriage.

had been removed for fear of a fatal disease. She needed daily doses of thyroid extract. And to make up for the loss of the parathyroids, which control the body's use of calcium, she had to visit the hospital four times a day, on the average, for injections of calcium to save her from muscular spasms which might have choked her to death.

Dr. Sterling waited a long time to find a suitable donor for the glands. Last fall, a baby was born so malformed that he could not long survive. His parents agreed that if he could not be saved, his thyroid gland should not be wasted. In his fourth week, the baby died. Within minutes, his thyroid and parathyroids were removed with about an inch of each of the four main blood vessels attached. The operating room was got ready for Irma Miller and, as soon as she arrived for an injection she was whisked to the table. The surgeons decided to insert the baby's thyroid in her groin (instead of its usual place in the

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\*Reader's Digest,  
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neck), because the blood vessels are the right size and the site is protected from accidental pressure. They cut four of her blood vessels, and stitched the ends to the stubs of the gland's vessels.

Ten days later, and again after four months, tests with a tiny dose of radioactive iodine and a Geiger counter showed that the oddly placed thyroid was functioning. Irma Miller has needed no more thyroid extract or calcium injections. She is going to be married, and Dr. Sterling is going to give the bride away.

## **In Defense of Penicillin**

Both Sir Alexander Fleming and the penicillin he discovered have recently come in for some unkind words. In Britain, critics complain that Fleming got a bigger share than he deserved of the credit for penicillin—that more should have gone to Sir Howard Florey and Dr. Ernst Chain, who first took it out of the lab and put it into a patient. In the U.S., doctors say that strains of bacteria resistant to penicillin are emerging everywhere, and that these may breed diseases from which penicillin can give no relief.

In Manhattan last week, honeymooning with his 40-year-old Greek bride, 71-year-old Sir Alexander vigorously defended his antibiotic. "[The trouble] is not that it makes the microbes resistant," he said, "but rather that some people become sensitive to it. The penicillin still works on the germs, but the patient sometimes becomes too uncomfortable to permit its use . . . In those cases, the cure may be worse than the ailment."

The only important bacteria that have shown significant resistance, Sir Alexander insisted, are the staphylococci (which cause boils and wound infections), and he denied that these have become resistant after exposure to the drug. These strains were resistant all along, he argued, but made up only 2-3% of the staphylococci; now they are involved in 50% of cases treated in hospitals and 10% of those treated outside—but only because penicillin has killed off the other strains.

One concession Sir Alexander made: penicillin is being used far too freely all over the world in cases where it can do no good, especially in common colds.

## **In Allergy Land**

Allergists live in a topsy-turvy world where bread is often not the staff of life but an insidious poison, where milk can do the baby more harm than a slug of liquor, where innocent-looking eggs are the secret agents of rebellion, and where mother love can choke a child. Last week the American College of Allergists met in Chicago to hear the latest reports from topsy-turvydom.

Dr. William Kaufman of Bridgeport, Conn. stood up for the bad boy. It may be said Dr. Kaufman, that the bad boy is not bad, but that he has a "brain allergy" to eggs or some other food. From among 600 cases seen in twelve years, he cited that of a schoolboy who was "unmanly" always tired, always flunking in school. Dr. Kaufman got his mother to

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keep a record of everything the boy ate, and also to note when he felt most tired. These times came, he found, after the lad ate eggs.

With eggs cut out of his diet, the boy "became very clear mentally, rose to the head of his class and became captain of the football team." His disbelieving mother tested him with a veal cutlet, breaded in an egg mixture. After dinner, the boy said: "If I didn't know that I never eat eggs any more, I'd say that I felt just the way I used to when I was eating eggs."

Another Kaufman case: a businessman, member of a partnership, liked his work and did it well when the office was not too rushed. But on the busiest days, his partners complained, just when they needed



DR. PESHKIN  
He blamed mothers.

him most, he had to lie down in the afternoon. It turned out that on those days he had a cheese sandwich and a malted milk sent into the office, whereas on normal days he ate a lunch free of milk products and drank black coffee. The cheese was knocking him out.

Dr. M. Murray Peshkin of Manhattan's Mount Sinai Hospital took up the case against misdirected mother love. After many years of successfully treating asthmatic children by removing physical allergens, *e.g.*, dust and pollens, from their environment, Dr. Peshkin found that he still had 10% who did not get better. And they always got worse when mother was around. The trouble, he decided, was that the mother was unconsciously rejecting the child, and the youngster's anxiety caused changes in his physiological reactions. Eventually the children learned (albeit unconsciously) that they could get loving care by having an asthma attack.

The only solution in each such case, Dr. Peshkin decided, was to separate mother & child. He did this in 800 cases, by sending the child to the National Home for Jewish Children in Denver. The children

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were well while there. And while they were away, their mothers got some psychiatric help. Among 200 children who have been followed closely back at home after two years in Denver, no severe asthma attack has developed, and mild symptoms have been easily treated.

Other reports on allergy.

¶ Dr. Bret Ratner of New York Medical College said that many people who are allergic to certain foods do not react to them if the foods are boiled. This may explain why the British, who boil everything in sight, have so few allergies.

¶ Dr. Max Berkowitz, a visitor from Israel studying the effects of drugs on children, found 11% allergic to the sulfas, 7% to penicillin, less than 2% to aspirin.

### Capsules

¶ After checking 1,999 cases of cancer of the mouth, throat and lung, three National Cancer Institute researchers concluded that regular cigarette smokers are four times as likely to get lung cancer as nonsmokers and also more likely to get cancer of the larynx. Yet, they insisted this is no scientific proof that smoking causes the cancer; if it did, increases in both types of cancer should parallel the increase in smoking, but cancer of the lung has increased with smoking while cancer of the larynx has not increased to the same degree.

¶ Ehrlich's dream of a "magic bullet" to cure syphilis came a step nearer fulfillment. The Chicago health department treated 125 early cases with single whopping doses (2,500,000 units) of Bicillin, a variant of penicillin which stays in the body as long as a month. After a year, 94% had no sign of the disease.

¶ For a hemophiliac, having a tooth pulled is dangerous and may be fatal. A rubber band is the answer worked out by the University of Illinois' Dr. Carroll La Fleur Birch: slipped around the base of the tooth, it works its way down and forces the tooth out. Extraction, rubber-band style, may take from five to 105 days.

¶ Orthodontist Spencer R. Atkinson of Pasadena, Calif., saw a fresh danger in TV: children sitting around by the hour, or lying on their bellies, with their chins cupped in their hands, may push their jaws out of shape.

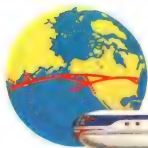
¶ The usual hospital practice of putting newborn babies in an incubator if they have breathing difficulties is wrong, said an Atlanta husband & wife team, Drs. James and Faith Miller. The warmth of the incubator increases the need for oxygen, whereas cold decreases it. After experiments on animals, the Millers suspect that babies in danger of asphyxia should be chilled.

¶ The U.S. now has 1,218,000 hospital beds (aside from federal institutions), reported the U.S. Public Health Service, but 161,000 are in buildings that should be scrapped. Still needed, despite a post-war spurt in hospital building under the Hill-Burton act: some 850,000 beds—338,000 in mental hospitals, 219,000 in general hospitals, 262,000 for chronic-illness cases, 30,000 for TB patients.



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## How to cool a "HOT" dam



A tremendous amount of heat is generated when a huge concrete structure like a giant dam hardens or "sets"—and this heat must be dissipated quickly and evenly to avoid cracking from heat expansion. In building Montana's new great Hungry Horse Dam, engineers had to eliminate a quantity of heat equivalent to that produced by burning 5,500 tons of coal—and here's how they did it.

More than 1,000 miles of one-inch conduit were embedded in the dam and connected to miles of hose specified by the G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man. Then millions of gallons of cold water were pumped through these channels to insure proper cooling and settling of the concrete. But the G.T.M. helped in other ways, too.

Practically everywhere on the project—during every phase of construction—rubber played an important part. Goodyear hose of all sorts, handling air, steam, water, gasoline, welding gases, sand-blast streams, was used on construction work—to the fantastic total of over 13½ miles! Conveyor belts specified by the G.T.M. carried aggregate for over 3,000,000 cubic yards of concrete. As you can quickly see, it's almost impossible to handle any "hot" construction project without using rubber.

On every construction project—and in every industry—you'll often find rubber doing essential work. And in every form it may take, you'll find there is one man who knows rubber best—the G.T.M. In hose, for example, he can choose from more than 300 types made by Goodyear. In conveyor belts, he has a dozen constructions to choose from to select the one best fitted for each specific job. In molded parts and products of rubber and the newer rubber-like plastics, he can help you equally well.

Wherever you use rubber, you can use the help of the G.T.M. Knowing rubber better, it stands to reason his recommendations can save you more, serve you better. You can reach him with your specific problems involving rubber at work by writing:

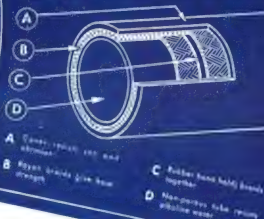
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Life takes on a truly rosy hue along the Riviera—in fact, all over France!



## The Bishop's 25th

The banker was astonished at the bishop. It was 1939, the packinghouse workers were on the verge of striking for recognition of their C.I.O. union, and here was the Most Rev. Bernard James Sheil, senior auxiliary bishop of Chicago's Roman Catholic archdiocese, accepting "as a great privilege" the invitation of John L. Lewis to appear on a C.I.O. platform in the stockyard district. "I want you to remember, Your Excellency," said the banker, a Catholic layman, "that the minute you step on that platform, you lose your chance to become archbishop."

For a moment, the stubby little prelate just looked at him. "You should know,"



BISHOP SHEIL

Arthur Shay

He had a terrifying amount of speed.

he said after a while, "that I wasn't ordained a Catholic priest in order to become an archbishop."

Bishop Sheil, 65, has never become an archbishop. But he has become something possibly greater—one of the most loved and respected Christian leaders in the U.S. Last week Chicago showed him so by celebrating his 25th anniversary as bishop with a party that jammed the banquet space of the Palmer House.

**Boxing v. Brothels.** Father William Biergin was there. Tipperary-born Father Biergin, 86, could easily remember young Benny Sheil, his pupil at St. Viator College in Bourbonnais, Ill., who pitched a no-hitter for St. Viator against the University of Illinois. ("I had a terrifying amount of speed," says Bishop Sheil, thinking back.) Benny Sheil turned down offers to try out with both the Cincinnati Reds and the Chicago White Sox before he went back to study for the priesthood.

Retired President Britton Budd of the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois

was invited to last week's party, too. He could remember helping Bishop Sheil found the organization that is his chief monument: the Catholic Youth Organization (C.Y.O.). As a young priest, Father Sheil served part-time as a chaplain at the Cook County jail. He walked many a doomed man to the execution chamber, and once a "mad-dog killer" said to him near the end: "Father, why do they wait until now before they start to care?" Later, when Father Sheil was consecrated a bishop at 40, he tried to answer the condemned man's challenge.

With his own inheritance from his father and \$10,000 from Utility Man Budd, Sheil set out to lure off the streets young potential gangsters—white and Negro, Protestant, Catholic and Jew—with a social and athletic program that kept moralizing to a minimum. Boxing was the major attraction. When some high-minded people clucked at the stress on boxing, Bishop Sheil's reply was: "Show me how you can inspire boys away from the brothels and saloons with a checker tournament and I'll put on the biggest checker tournament you ever saw."

Today the bishop has a staff of 500 to help him run the C.Y.O., which spent \$1,500,000 last year in Chicago alone on such projects as two large community centers in Italian and Negro neighborhoods, medical, psychiatric, child-guidance and remedial-reading clinics, a radio station, and an orientation program for Puerto Ricans. There are hundreds of other C.Y.O. centers throughout the U.S. and abroad.

**"Rabbi!"** Saul Alinsky and Joe Meegan were also there last week for the bishop's 25th anniversary. The Jewish sociologist and the Irish playground director were the bishop's right & left hands in the late '30's when he set out to fight Communism among the tough, discontented unemployed of Chicago's stockyards. The Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council brought democracy and self-respect into an explosive situation. The packers, who at first did not like the unionization that went with it, learned to be grateful for the bishop's work.

Bishop Sheil made himself just as unpopular with fringers on the right as with those on the left. At one forum on Christian-Jewish relations he was viciously heckled by a delegation of Christian Fronters, and a virago pushed her way towards him as he was leaving. "I'm a Catholic!" she screamed. "You're not a Catholic—you're a nigger-lover and a Jew-lover. You call yourself a bishop. You're not a bishop, you're a rabbi." And she spat in his face.

Bishop Sheil did not move a muscle. "I thank you, madam, for the compliment of your action and your words," he said calmly. "Rabbi? That is what they called our Lord."

**Corned Beef & Cabbage.** Bishop Sheil's Silver Jubilee began last week with Mass. Into the nave of Holy Name Cathedral

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Dermatologists, while differing as to causes of baldness, say that the condition characterized by excessive dandruff does frequently lead to baldness.

### Seborrhea

Dandruff commonly arises from a disease of the scalp called *seborrhea*. Many leading dermatologists say that a causative agent of seborrheic dandruff is a tiny parasite called the *Spores of Malassez*—also known as *Pityrosporum Ovale*. In most men who have it, seborrhea progresses through three stages:



**1<sup>ST</sup> STAGE**  
Spores of Malassez

1. Dry white scales flake off your scalp, drop to your shoulders.
2. Moist, sticky scales appear on scalp. In many cases, hairs begin to die.
3. "Choking" of hair roots with fatty substance from glands, dead cells and dirt may occur. Result is increasingly "thin" hair, often baldness.

### A scalp hygiene program: the Kreml Method

Watch your general health; if you're "run down," see your doctor. Apart from that—give your hair and scalp the right kind of care. Here is an easy-to-follow home program—the Kreml Method of scalp hygiene—used professionally by leading barbers and hairdressers:



**2<sup>ND</sup> STAGE**  
Bacilli may be present.

**TODAY**, get a bottle of Kreml Hair Tonic. And make sure you have a good shampoo on hand. **TONIGHT**, start the Kreml Method of treatment. Shake Kreml Hair Tonic generously on to your head. Massage your scalp vigorously.

Next, apply shampoo. Work up a thick lather—without putting any water on your head. Now, rinse with water.



Dandruff on shoulders is excessive dandruff... a sign your scalp needs care.

Lather again. Rinse. Dry your hair thoroughly. Shake on Kreml Hair Tonic—massage it in—comb hair in place.

**Tomorrow morning—and every morning:** Shake on Kreml Hair Tonic—rub it in—comb hair in place. Kreml contains just enough oil to groom hair—without plastered-down appearance.

At first, more dandruff flakes than usual may appear. This simply means dandruff is being "chased out" from



**3<sup>RD</sup> STAGE** Bacilli shown may be present. Hair growth may be affected.

scalp. In stubborn cases, repeat Kreml-and-shampoo treatment.

### Inhibits growth of bacilli

There is no known permanent "cure" for seborrheic dandruff. But certain ingredients of Kreml Hair Tonic DO inhibit the growth of bacilli and of the Spores of Malassez. The Kreml Method is not offered as a substitute for the services of a dermatologist—but it has helped thousands of men. Letters tell us so!

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**Kreml Hair Tonic**

crowded a congregation of 1,800. And in the sanctuary were 20 bishops. Chicago's archbishop, Samuel Cardinal Stritch, read a message from the Pope: "Ever since you received the fullness of the priesthood you have performed a zealous and fruitful ministry... Wishing in some outstanding way to render testimony of our affection toward you, we have decided to name you Assistant at our Pontifical Throne."

Eight hours later, more than 2,300 people came to dinner. Their tables overflowed the Palmer House grand ballroom into the foyer, into the halls, almost into the elevators. There was a cake 15 ft. high which Bishop Sheil had to cut standing above it on the balcony. There was a main course of the bishop's beloved corned beef & cabbage, and over & over the band played his favorite tune, *MacNamara's Band*.

At the head table sat Theologian Jacques Maritain and Labor Leaders John L. Lewis and James B. Carey. Illinois' Governor William G. Stratton and Capitalist Marshall Field. Chicago's Episcopal Bishop Wallace Conkling gave the benediction and Rabbi Louis Binstock of Temple Sholom asked God's blessing on Bishop Sheil in Hebrew. A check for \$111,582 was presented to the bishop for his various funds, and 26 separate awards, each with appropriate words of praise, kept coming until midnight.

At last the bishop himself rose to speak from a full heart. "I have offered up to God all of these awards given to me," he said.

### "Spies & Saboteurs"

In the U.S., an organization like the *Junge Gemeinde* might seem to many teen-agers an uninteresting outfit. A loose association of young Christians, both Evangelical and Roman Catholic, it holds meetings devoted to Bible reading, religious discussion, songs and games, and its members sometimes help out as ushers and collection takers in churches. But in the Eastern zone of Germany, the *Junge Gemeinde* (Youth Congregation) has offered a God-given opportunity for a few stimulating gulps of fresh spiritual air.

For months, the Communists have been fighting the *Junge Gemeinde* in the ways that come naturally to them. Walls have been smeared with accusations of "war-mongering, spying and sabotage." Children who were members have been expelled from school, and clerical advisers of the groups thrown into jail. In a Saxony boarding school, one girl in a class of 23 refused to sign a statement denying membership; next morning at roll call her teacher reported to the headmaster: "Twenty-two students and one saboteur!"

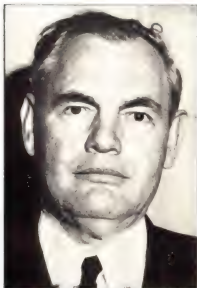
Last week the East German government formally banned the *Junge Gemeinde* as a sabotage organization directed by the Western powers. Evangelical Bishop Otto Dibelius promptly hit back with a procla-

9 Bishops bearing this honorary title take precedence in papal processions over other bishops and archbishops. Present number of assistants: 82 bishops, 49 archbishops.

mation that "the battle against the *Junge Gemeinde* is a battle against the church." Berlin's Catholic Bishop Wilhelm Weskamp accused the government of going "over into open infringement of the rights of the church." Protestant and Catholic churchmen all over Germany launched outspoken counterattacks.

But perhaps the most eloquent words of all were posted on the announcement board of East Berlin's Evangelical Marienkirche: "We with equanimity join the battle for the church which has been forced upon us. Perhaps greater sacrifices will be exacted . . . this time than in the first battle for the church . . . 20 years ago [under the Nazis]."

"We know only one thing: that we will outlive this battle for the church also, and that this time the battle will not last twelve years." Under this announcement was the signature of the Rev. Heinrich Grüber, Provost of Berlin.



BISHOP MARTIN

The incident was indicative.

## Methodist Hope

Meeting in Omaha last week for the first of two 1953 executive sessions, the Methodist Council of Bishops lost no time in speaking their denominational mind about the current congressional vogue for investigation. Springboard for the council's resolution on the subject was the attack of Republican Congressman Donald L. Jackson of California against Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam as a Red-fronter (TIME, March 30).

"This incident," proclaimed the bishops of the biggest U.S. Protestant body, "is indicative of a trend in our American life that threatens the security of our institutions and causes us to fear for the future of our long-established liberties. . . . We heartily commend efforts being made by legally constituted authority to apprehend the disloyal and bring them to account, but we express our fervent hope

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4. **Eastern Cities and Laurentians**—history-based places, mountain lakes, brilliant autumn colors
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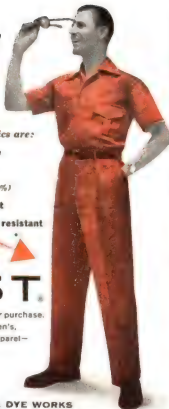
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that the agencies thus employed will so revise their procedures that no person will be condemned by hearsay, and that every person will have full opportunity to refute all accusations in the face of his accusers...

Then they settled down to elect new officers. President: Tennessee-born Bishop William Clyde Martin of Dallas, current president of the National Council of Churches (TIME, Dec. 22). Secretary (for the 14th consecutive term): embattled Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam.

### Top Universalist

Those hard-working freethinkers, the Universalists, learned last week that they were soon to get a new General Superintendent. After 15 years in the office, the nearest a Universalist can come to being a bishop, Dr. Robert Cummins, 55, announced that he was retiring because "I



Frederick Gibbons  
SUPERINTENDENT GIBBONS  
Ready to join the union.

has always been my custom to leave a church while I am still cherished." His successor: peppy, Brooklyn-born Dr. Brainard Frederick Gibbons.

Universalist Gibbons, 51, began as a Manhattan lawyer, served in the firm of the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, and eventually set up his own practice. In 1936 he quit "to do something for society rather than just make money out of its difficulties," and went to St. Lawrence University's theological school. Dr. Gibbons' parish since 1942 has been a small one, the First Universalist Church at Wausau (pop. 30,414), Wis., but he has attracted plenty of attention with the vigorous anti-orthodoxy of his speeches around the country.

Dr. Gibbons will preside over a critical new chapter of Universalist history. By this summer, his 64,000-member church may be ready for a federal union, long discussed, with U.S. Unitarians (membership: 80,000).

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Let Generals tell their story on your own trucks. Equip a few of your trucks with Generals. Keep a record. Prove it to yourself. The few extra dollars you pay for Generals earn a *bigger dollar dividend* than any other investment in equipment you can make.

### LOOK AT THESE FIGURES

Trucks are paying their way and more! In 1951, latest year for which figures are available, trucks totaled just 17% of all motor vehicles in the U. S., but paid 34% of all special motor vehicle taxes. For state highway-use taxes trucks

paid \$958,149,000; \$365,368,000 Federal excise taxes; \$19,000,000 special city and county taxes; \$42,000,000 bridge, tunnel, ferry and toll road fees... total special highway-use taxes paid by trucks \$1,384,517,000.

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## Tornado by Radar

At a Washington meeting of the American Meteorological Society last week, Glenn E. Stout of the Illinois State Water Survey showed the first radar movie of a full-grown tornado roaring across the prairie (see cuts).

The radarmen of the Water Survey first focused on a thundercloud which had suddenly grown a tail (the large blob of light near top in first cut). This was the start of the tornado funnel, still high in



TORNADO FUNNEL FORMING (5:06 P.M.)



FUNNEL TOUCHES EARTH (5:14 P.M.)



DESTRUCTION BEGINS (5:16 P.M.)  
For 50 miles, a spiral swirl.

the air and shooting toward the east at about 48 m.p.h.

Eight minutes later, the funnel had curled into a thin spiral, with its tip dipping down to the ground (middle picture). In two minutes more (bottom picture), the funnel had formed a counterclockwise swirl and was ripping up a strip of Illinois.

The radarmen followed their storm for 50 miles into Indiana. Then their radio told them that a destructive tornado had followed the exact path they had watched by radar.

## New Wrinkles

**Germanium Crop.** Dr. Hans Brauchli of Johns Hopkins University is one of many scientists who have been ransacking the earth for germanium, the rare and elusive metal that is made into transistors. He knew that certain kinds of coal contain small amounts of it, probably concentrated in some way by the ancient plants that coal is made of. So Dr. Brauchli analyzed the ash of modern plants that grow in parts of the eastern U.S. where the water shows faint traces of germanium. He found that some plants, mostly from swampy areas near mountains, have as much as 5% of the metal in their ash. Apparently they "discard" the germanium, depositing it in outlying parts, such as leaves and bark. Dr. Brauchli believes that it might be profitable, in favored spots, to grow water-greedy plants merely for the germanium that they try to throw away.

**3-D Mike.** Hit of last week's industrial fair at Hannover, Germany, was a three-dimensional projection microscope designed by Dr. Friedrich Fehse of Hamburg. It projected repulsive little creatures (protozoa, bacilli, etc.) on a three-foot screen and enlarged them to the size of rabbits. Observers wearing polarized glasses got the shock of their lives. The blown-up varmints appeared to be swimming toward them, even reaching for them.

Dr. Fehse explains that his microscope works rather like 3-D movies. It projects two images on the screen, each in a different kind of polarized light. Observers with polarized glasses see one image with one eye, and the other image with the other eye. So the creatures look solid and menacing.

**Weather Pen.** Much of the world's weather is affected by the "jet-stream"—a narrow, wandering wind that blows at high altitude, often as fast as 200 m.p.h. (TIME, Oct. 1, 1951). Weathermen have been keeping track of it with sounding balloons, but the process is slow and expensive. Last week Meteorologist R. E. Falconer of General Electric Research Laboratory told about an electrical gadget that can tell when the jet-stream comes within 200 miles of Schenectady. The gadget "feels" the air for positive or negative charges, then writes its findings with a pen on a moving strip of paper. An unusually high positive-reading means that the jet-stream is near.

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**TAX LOSS: \$750,000.** This still, seized in January, 1953, in Brooklyn, had a daily potential output of over 10,000 "86ths" of illegal whiskey. Government agents estimated the Federal excise tax loss at \$750,000 during the 3 months it operated.



**TAX LOSS: \$247,500.** This innocent-looking cottage in a quiet Long Island suburb housed a still that had been operating at capacity for five months when seized April 11, 1951. Local police said it cost the Government \$247,500 in taxes.



**TAX LOSS: \$42,000 A DAY.** Last September, Philadelphia police seized their biggest still since Prohibition, capable of producing over 40,000 "luffs" of bootleg whiskey a day. Every day it operated at capacity, according to police, it robbed the Government of \$42,000. Commented a local newspaper: "Raiding stills is fine, but the most effective way to stamp them out is to reduce taxes to the point where the legitimate products will be preferred to those which often bring death and illness."

# BOOTLEGGING

*... a vicious racket hits the big time*



**TAX LOSS: \$12,000 A DAY.** Revenue agents said this modern still, captured near Lakewood, N. J., in October, 1952, was able to cheat the Government of over \$12,000 every day it operated. The gang had erected a special building with a peaked roof to hide the 22-foot still from passing motorists.

When the Federal excise tax on distilled spirits was increased from \$6 to \$9 a gallon in 1944, the profit to be made from illegal "no-tax" whiskey was too big for organized crime to ignore very long.

By 1946—with copper, sugar and other raw materials available—underworld bankrolls were financing stills, warehouses, trucks and salesmen in setting up shop in and near metropolitan cities.

By 1951, Federal seizures of moonshine stills had jumped from 6,461 to 10,250\*. . . an increase of 59% since 1946. More alarming, their daily producing capacity had more than doubled\*. Today, when undermanned law enforcement agencies are able to seize a still, they find more and more of the mass production equipment pictured above.

And today, the Federal tax is not \$9 but \$10.50 a gallon. The last tax increase of November 1, 1951, simply made a bad problem worse.

The bootlegger is more than a thief of Government tax millions. He breeds graft, corruption, disregard for law and order. Sickliness, blindness, sometimes death itself, come from his bottle.

What's the answer?

The legal distilling industry proposes: (1) Reduce the excise tax to a realistic \$6.00 a gallon rate, which would still be 167% higher than it was in 1939. (2) Increase the penalties for illegal distilling. (3) Increase Federal and state enforcement staffs.

Before you agree or disagree with these recommendations, please read the "Tax Facts" column at the right.



\*Source: ATTD, Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Dept.

PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY: **LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC.**, 155 EAST 44TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.  
IN BEHALF OF THE PRODUCERS AND MERCHANTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

TIME, MAY 11, 1953

## TAX FACTS



When you pay around \$4.27\* for a "fifth" of your favorite whiskey, you actually pay about \$1.89 for the whiskey itself, about \$2.38 more in Federal, state and local taxes.

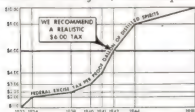
That's like paying a "sales tax" of 125% on the merchandise! Taxes take over half of your liquor dollar!

Here's what happened during the first full year (Nov. 1, 1951—Nov. 1, 1952) of the present \$10.50 per gallon Federal Excise Tax...

- ... You had to pay \$237 million more in liquor taxes than you would have paid at the \$9 rate.
- ... Your Federal Government gained only \$30 million in liquor excise revenue... an increase of less than 2%... because you bought less legal liquor.
- ... Your Federal Government lost about \$40 million in corporate income taxes as profits declined with drastically falling legal liquor sales.
- ... Your Federal Government lost additional millions in personal income taxes as distillers, wholesalers, retailers and suppliers cut their payrolls and dividends.
- ... Your State Governments lost approximately \$33 million in liquor tax revenue... money badly needed for welfare and other vital programs.

Under the \$10.50 tax, bootleggers had more reason than ever before to defy the law. In 1951 alone, Federal and state authorities with lamentably inadequate staffs were able to seize 20,402 illegal stills. No one knows how many thousands more escaped seizure.

### A Tax Increase of 854% Since Repeal!



Since the \$9.00 tax went into effect in 1944, whiskey has carried the heaviest Federal tax burden of any commodity or service. On top of today's prohibitive \$10.50 rate you must pay an average of \$2.80 a gallon more in other Federal, state and local taxes!

### Distilled Spirits vs. All Other Excise-Taxed Products—1939-1951



Chart above shows what's happened to distilled spirits vs. all other excise-taxed products and services since 1939. The \$6.00 rate proposed by the legal distilling industry represents a 167% increase over the 1939 level, as compared to an average increase of 129% on all other excise-taxed products and services.

\*The average national retail price.

LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC.

## Viking High Seat

Farmer Folke Trana, of Valö, Sweden, was plowing a boggy field when his plow dug out of the gooey dirt a crude wooden dragon's head about a foot long. Farmer Trana was agreeably surprised, but when he reported his find to the State Historical Museum, its experts were delighted. The carved head, they decided, might be part of a "High Seat" of the Viking Age.

All through ancient Scandinavian literature, High Seats play a prominent part. A High Seat was a kind of throne and a symbol of authority. The seat also had a mystical quality. The Norse invaders of Iceland, for instance, threw the posts of their High Seats overboard and settled in



SWEDISH DRAGON HEAD  
For good luck, a royal kick.

the spots where the pieces drifted ashore.

A powerful task force of learned Swedes descended on Farmer Trana's field and excavated enthusiastically. Eventually, Wilhelm Holmquist, keeper of the museum's Iron Age Department, dug up a wooden post with six bored holes. This was apparently an upright from the side of a High Seat. The dragon head fitted it perfectly.

By this time a sort of mass ecstasy was sweeping Sweden's archaeologists. One of them declared that the post "is literally worth more to us than a find of gold... It has unparalleled archaeological and cultural interest, as a link between west Scandinavian literature and east Scandinavian discoveries."

Sweden's King Gustaf VI, an avid amateur archaeologist, spent a whole day at the Valö High Seat diggings and acted as excited as a schoolboy. When he left, he gave Archaeologist Holmquist a rousing kick in the seat of the pants: the good old Swedish way of wishing him the best of luck in his follow-up diggings.



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## Birth of a Painter

When the Nazis occupied Rome in 1943, an elderly man slipped quietly into the city's artists' quarter and took over an empty studio. He wore the artist's standard beret and velvet jacket, filled his room with paints, brushes, canvas and easel. But the man was no artist. He was Guglielmo Emanuel, Rome correspondent of Milan's *Corriere della Sera*, and one of Italy's most renowned anti-fascist journalists. For years he had been in trouble with Mussolini's police; now with the Germans in power, they were looking for him again. Emanuel decided it was time for a disguise. So, at 64, the white-haired journalist took up a brush for the first time and began painting as if his life depended on it.

In Milan last week, courtly Guglielmo

thing decent actually turned up." Emanuel grew a husky white beard to complete his disguise, and painted away delightedly.

After war's end, Emanuel, still safe & sound, shaved off his beard and went back to the *Corriere della Sera*, later became its editor. But he went on painting—on Sundays. After he retired as editor last year, he took up art full time. Working in a small study, he put whatever impressed him on canvas—as rapidly as possible to catch his first feeling for the subject. After two hours, he would put the picture away. "In a few days," he says, "if I felt the same emotion I had while I was painting, then I would know I had succeeded."

Last week's show proved the accuracy of Emanuel's judgment. Spectators crowded the exhibit, bought up his paintings at



EMANUEL & LANDSCAPE  
Behind the disguise, a master's touch.

Emanuel celebrated his 74th birthday by holding his first art show. On the gallery walls were 49 delicately-colored scenes of Italy and Southern France that would have done a professional credit: airy, back-lighted town vistas, views of Venice and the Riviera, mountain terraces dipping into lush valleys, richly colored flower markets flooded with sunlight. The critics cheered Emanuel's taste, finesse and remarkable craftsmanship. Said one: "He really has the painter's eye."

Serious art was the farthest thing from Emanuel's mind when he took up the brush in 1943. At first, he toyed with the idea of merely smearing abstract designs on the canvas. "I said to myself, 'the police don't understand anything about art, and it won't matter if I just paint stripes or circles.'" But he found himself copying a crystal candlestick and a blue porcelain vase which he saw in his studio. "Much to my surprise," he says, "some-

the average rate of one per hour, in the first three days. At week's end only 16 remained unsold. Mused Painter Emanuel: "I meant to take my exhibition to Rome, just for fun, but I won't have enough paintings left. I never expected such success. And when I think of how and why I began . . ."

## Through the Eyes of Children

The letter from the U.S. was addressed to "His Honor, the Mayor of Hiroshima," and began: "Greetings from Santa Fe . . . Our city lies in the shadow of Los Alamos, the birthplace of the atomic bomb." She was not writing to open old scars, continued Art Supervisor Susan B. Anderson, but to bring about better understanding between the two cities. One way to understanding, she thought, was through the eyes of children: why not let school-children of Hiroshima and Santa Fe exchange paintings of the life around them?

Last week Supervisor Anderson's wish had come true.

With the help of Japanese-born Artist Chuzo Tamotzu, she was holding two art exhibits 6,000 miles apart. For Santa Fe, the show was an eye-opener. The U.S. kids had sent Hiroshima 125 youthfully American scenes: pictures of horses, cowboys, mesas, adobe huts decorated with strings of red chili peppers. The 125 pictures they got in return were startling, not because they were different, but because they were remarkably similar in style. They were amazingly modern and well done, showed only the faintest trace of traditional Oriental art. Instead of stylized cherry trees and dainty bridges, Hiroshima's kids had painted a big, bustling, newly rebuilt city, with humming docks, clattering trolleys, arm-wagging traffic cops. Instead of using the old formal brushwork, they splashed on lively patterns of blazing orange, green, blue, fire-engine red. Their lines were as bold and free-swinging as any U.S. progressive schoolteacher could wish.

The effect on Santa Fe's youngsters was electric. They gaped at the Japanese grade-schoolers' craftsmanship, were surprised at how much the kids in the pictures looked like themselves. "Why, these don't seem foreign at all," said one nine-year-old. "They look like my friends." But they did wonder why there were no blond children in Japan, and wished they could read the Japanese writing in the pictures.

Santa Fe's adults liked the show, too, and plans were made to send the show to Los Alamos and Denver next. Back in their classrooms, Supervisor Anderson's pupils were hard at work on more pictures to swap with faraway children—in North Carolina, India and the Philippines.

## Invisible Art?

The 20th century has seen almost everything in the way of abstract sculptures, from huge sheets of hammered copper to tiny, tinkling aluminum mobiles. But Naum Gabo, a 62-year-old Russian, is the first sculptor to make his work almost invisible. Last week a 57th Street gallery showed a few of his sculptures, mostly pieces of transparent plastic put together in sharp angles and looping curves to form abstractions as still and shiny—and about as warming—as winter sunlight.

Gabo's method is called "constructivism," and he has been at it for almost half a century. He began in 1915, by taking flat wooden pieces and assembling them to form a portrait head. Says he: "I saw that I could make a head without chipping from a block or using clay to form a mask." The simplicity of the idea appealed to Gabo. Gradually he and a group of friends worked out a new art movement, putting together simple, geometric shapes—squares, circles and ellipses—into more or less complex, graceful structures.

For a while after the Russian Revolution, Gabo & Co. were the darlings of the Bolsheviks. Gabo went to work designing



### PUBLIC FAVORITES (26): RENOIR'S "ON THE TERRACE"

The Art Institute of Chicago began in the loft above a tombstone cutter's shop in the Loop, and its students learned to draw by sketching the marble angels downstairs. In the 80 years since, the institute has grown to be one of the world's famed museums. The school itself is now on the ground floor of the four-story building, and the students are forever running upstairs to compare their own efforts with great works of the past.

Auguste Renoir's *On the Terrace* is the public favorite at the

institute, perhaps because it wraps up so many good things of life—a pretty girl, a child, sunlight, flowers, a wood, a river and a sense of quiet leisure—in one richly painted summer haze. Renoir himself is a fitting favorite for the institute's 6,600 students: he was a notorious grand old art school. "While the others shamed," he once recalled, "I broke the window panes, martyred the model, disturbed the professor. I was always quiet in my corner, very attentive, very docile, listening to the teacher."

IMPORTED



*The Gem of Canadian Whiskies*

**MACNAUGHTON'S**

CANADIAN WHISKY, A BLEND, 86.8 PROOF • SCHENLEY IMPORT CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y.

an ultramodern radio station. But one day in 1921, says Gabo, "all the studios were closed by the government, and we were forced out." Gabo went to Berlin. In a 1931 international competition, he entered plans for a new Palace of the Soviets which looked like an immense butterfly. They were rejected; by then, the Communist line had switched from ultramodern to ultra-stodgy art, and the butterfly was less appropriate than the old Russian bear. Gabo was through with Moscow, and vice versa.

Since then, Gabo has lived in France, Britain and (from 1946) the U.S. Here he has slowly built up a following among critics and collectors. Over the years he has produced about 100 sculptures, spent as long as ten years on some. The results, as shown last week, bear such titles as



Hank Murphy

#### GABO & SCULPTURE

From Connecticut to a suburb on Mars.

*Torsion, Crystalline Image, Construction in Space with Crystal Center.* With their hedges and platforms, their delicate plastic cut-outs, their gleaming spider webs of plastic thread, they tend to look like the inner ears of a robot or like railway stations in some suburb on Mars.

Gallerygoers find Gabo's work interesting, even brilliant, but many complain that it is artificial. Gabo insists that his art is not at all artificial. He tries to bring out basic shapes that are hidden in nature's creations, and perhaps seen only by his eye. Living quietly in Connecticut, he gets his ideas from the scene around him. Says he: "I see them in a torn piece of cloud, a green thicket, or the trail of smoke from a passing train." What is Sculptor Gabo trying to say with his strange shapes? "I am trying to tell the world in this frustrated time of ours that there is beauty in spite of all the ugliness and horror. I am trying to . . . call attention to the constructive, not the destructive, to the balanced side of life and not the chaotic."

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**TED WILLIAMS**

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In addition to a great baseball career (a .347 lifetime batting average and 324 home runs in 11 years) Williams is one of America's top fishing enthusiasts. Ted says his greatest thrill was in the Florida Keys in 1950 when he hooked into a bonefish — one of the fightingest fish, pound for pound, in the water. After a 20 minute battle the fish was landed and weighed over 11 pounds — one of the biggest caught up to that time. "Man," says Williams, "that was a day!"

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## The Rites of Spring

With the raucous wail of an air-raid siren, spring came all of a sudden last week to Princeton, N.J. Lights flickered off in dormitory windows, and students poured outdoors into the practice black-out. Tentatively, someone touched off a few firecrackers. "We want Joe Sugar!" chanted a few campus politicians as they tried to turn the excitement into a rally for Joseph A. Sugar of Bexley, Ohio, Ivy Club member and candidate for president of the senior class.

**Shoes & Glass.** Studious Joe Sugar, busy at his homework chores in the quiet of the library basement, did not show up. But the crowd grew, moved on to Blair Arch, a traditional rallying point, and spilled into the streets of the town. More

Hulit's window. While the mob moved on to new adventures, the battlers untangled themselves from shoes and glass and retired to Princeton Hospital for repairs.

**Girls & Fines.** Split into small groups, the students burst in on another movie and disrupted the show. Some marched on the railroad station, shoved lustily at a car or two and managed to toot a train whistle before they moved on. Others made loud threats to spring Hammond and Wright, who had been locked up at Borough Hall. Toward midnight, the storm center of the riot swirled through town, blew over every garbage can in sight, then settled on Westminster Choir College a mile away.

"We want girls!" some of the boys yowled, "we want sex!" "We want panties!" screamed the rest. Not quite in



EX-FRESHMAN HAMMOND, DEAN GODOLPHIN & UNDERGRADUATES  
 "We want girls! We want panties!"

than 1,000 strong, it yelled its way down Nassau Street, exploded a few more firecrackers, sent a task force to storm the Garden Theatre and broke up the show. By the time the mob reached Hulit's shoe-store, it had been joined by Tad D. Hammond, who is as prominent in his own way as the studious Joe Sugar.

Ex-Freshman Hammond, 20, had been suspended in February for flying his Piper Super Cruiser without school authorization to a Mount Holyoke College dance. After a bit of careless navigation, he overshot the dance and crashed in a New Hampshire cornfield.) More misadventures with an unauthorized car, including a trip to Florida, led to his expulsion. Only a few days before the riot, he had buzzed the campus in his plane and sprinkled it with empty beer cans.

Now Hammond and William Wright Jr., another freshman, got into a scuffle with some proctors and town cops. Wright and one of the cops crashed through

the spirit of things, the girls threw shower curtains and pillows from the windows.

At 12:30 a.m. Princeton's Dean Francis R. B. Godolphin caught up with the crowd and read the riot act. Any man not back in his dormitory in two minutes, said the dean, would get a week's suspension. In two minutes flat the riot was over.

While the town added up the damage and prepared its bill (even for the cost of garbage removal) Princeton undergraduates got a good spring cleaning. Hammond got a \$200 fine and a two-month suspended jail sentence. Wright, despite his protest- ed innocence, drew a \$100 fine. The university suspended nine students, expelled one, threatened to call others to trial.

Other colleges also suffered a rowdy touch of spring:

¶ Despite a timely warning from President Gilbert F. White, who told them to stay out of trouble or "rot in jail," Haverford students invaded the neighboring Bryn Mawr campus. Failing to tear down

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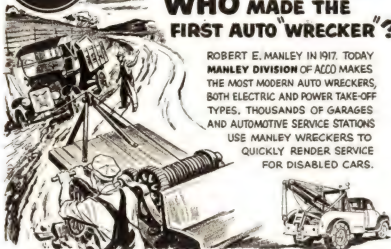
TIME, MAY 11, 1953

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**CAN YOU GUESS THE ANSWERS?**

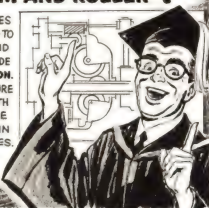
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decorated poles set up for Bryn Mawr's May Day celebration, the Haverfordmen poured gasoline on the lawn and ignited it to form a pretty, blazing H. After a night of rotting in jail, they were set free. "It was just spring fever," said the tolerant Merion Pa. justice of the peace.

¶ Nearby at Swarthmore College, 75 freshmen coeds serenaded a boys' dormitory. The lads responded by dousing the girls with water. A few of the girls even managed to get pulled into the boys' shower, from which late bathers were forced to beat a hasty retreat. Other girls were dragged across the campus, given long and generous "mudpack" treatments at convenient puddles. Swarthmore police were interested but inactive spectators.

¶ At Dartmouth, nine students stood by, watching with idle curiosity, while a couple of freshmen fed an eight-year-old boy playing around their dormitory enough applejack and rye whisky to get him drunk. Editorialized the Dartmouth paper: "It is the job of every man on the campus to give battle to that fatuous stereotype of the hard-drinking, hard-fighting, hard-cursing Dartmouth man."

### N.Y.U.'s Answer

Called before a Senate subcommittee last fall, Edwin Berry Burgum, 59, associate professor of English at New York University, refused to answer questions about his alleged membership in the Communist Party. He was promptly suspended from his job (with full pay). Thereafter, N.Y.U. faculty members began their own investigation of his fitness to teach.

Called before the faculty committee, Professor Burgum declared that the evidence against him was irrelevant, denounced his accusers as professional witnesses. He also insisted that his colleagues had no business prying into his extracurricular activities. The committee disagreed. After 17 sessions and 984 pages of testimony, it made its report, and last week Professor Burgum was fired. Said Chancellor Henry T. Heald: "Refusal of a member of a faculty to answer questions put to him by his university in an effort to determine whether he is bound by commitments which violate his own academic freedom renders him unfit to continue in a position of educational trust."

### Report Card

¶ Gift of the week: \$1,200,000 from the Phillips Foundation of New York (established by Cornell Alumnus Ellis L. Phillips, '95), for Cornell's School of Electrical Engineering.

¶ Regents of the University of California raised the pensions of 131 retired U.C. professors. Average raises of more than \$1,000 a year will bring the professors up to the financial level of U.C.'s retired gardeners, clerks and secretaries, who get about \$2,000 a year.

¶ Because he cannot teach and conduct and still find time to compose music, Composer Paul Hindemith 57 will leave Yale University. But for one more year he will continue to teach at the University of Zurich in Switzerland.

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## MUSIC

### Revolutionary Revived

For a composer who got a first New York performance of some of his music last week, Claudio Monteverdi goes a long way back. While he was composing his *Vespers* and *Magnificat*, Rome's St. Peter's Cathedral was still abuilding, Shakespeare was writing his *Winter's Tale*, Galileo was pondering the mysteries of the stars in their courses, Rembrandt and John Milton were toddling infants, and New York City—the year was 1610—had not yet been thought of.

Composer Monteverdi's *Vespers* and *Magnificat*, which includes ten of his 70-odd sacred works, begins with a stately blaring of trumpets and trombones, suddenly quiets to let a Latin choral pianissimo float sweetly through the air. In the



—Claudio Monteverdi: by H. F. Redlich  
COMPOSER MONTEVERDI  
His harmonies were illegal.

movements that follow, Monteverdi sings the praises of God; sometimes, as in excerpts from the *Song of Songs*, with a distinctly earthy flavor; sometimes with a powerful, jagged emphasis; often, in the vocal solos and duets, with highly ornamental flights of fancy; always with a markedly modern feeling for the accents of individual words. The performance, by the 150-voice Dessoff Choir under Conductor Paul Boepple, was a labor of love and thoughtfulness, if not of the most compelling interpretation.

The hour-and-a-half performance was one more sign of revived interest in the man who stands at the fountainhead of modern musical style. In the past few seasons, Monteverdi's operas *Orfeo* and *Coronation of Poppea* and the scenic cantata *Battle of Tancred and Clorinda* have had concert performances in Manhattan, and record companies—whose search for new repertory material is partly responsible for the revival—have already put out 17 Monteverdi LPs.

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Cremona (where the Stradivari were later to make violins). Monteverdi was a child of the late Renaissance. He was taught the same rigid rules of church composition as Palestrina, but quickly showed revolutionary tendencies: his madrigals, which he began publishing at 20, were damned for their "illegal" chords. By the time of his death in 1643, he had discovered harmonies which might have given Wagner himself a turn, sizzled the Italian ear with its first violin tremolos, startled it with its first plucked strings, and helped set music on an entirely new course.

Only seven of Monteverdi's 19 operas and other dramatic works can be found today, and none has ever been performed at the Metropolitan Opera. But many of his masses and motets and his 250-odd madrigals are being dredged up for performance and recording. Composer Monteverdi might have been surprised at all the modern interest he gave little thought to musical immortality. But he was fully aware that he had been the first to describe specific human emotions in Western music. "I have thought it best," he once noted down, "to make known that the investigation and first essay of this genus, so necessary to the art of music, came from me."

### Looking Backward

When Manhattan's Carnegie Hall was a dozen years old, in 1903, a youngster named John Jackson Totten landed a job as an usher. Over the next 24 years, Usher Totten worked his way from top-halcyon tyro to hall manager. Last week Carnegie Hall let down its hair, set up tables on its stage for the first time in history, and served up a banquet for Manager Totten's 50th anniversary.

The anniversary made 67-year-old John Totten reminiscent. He could say one thing of all the musical greats he had known: "Every one of them was a showman." Polish Soprano Marcella Sembrich always meticulously arranged her own bouquets of flowers before concert time, then, when they were presented to her at intermission, gathered them to her ample bosom with expressions of pleased surprise. No performer likes listeners to walk out early, but Pianist Ignace Jan Paderewski once set something of a Carnegie Hall record for displeasure. Spotting a woman leaving while he was playing, he left the piano in mid-phase, dashed through the wings and into the corridor after her, crying, "You have spoiled my concert!"

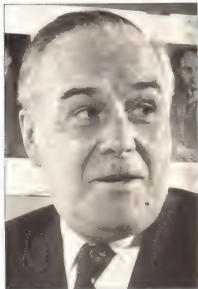
Another pianist, Walter Gieseking, has a horror of looking up from the keyboard and seeing somebody swaying in time to the music. Totten's suggested explanation: "It might make him seasick." The late great Tenor John McCormack "thought flowers were unmanly," and delivered himself of some spluttering Irish oaths when he was once pelted with roses. Conductor Arturo Toscanini has a still stronger aversion: "He thinks flowers are for dead men."

Conductors' behavior in the wings, says Totten, is often as idiosyncratic as their

gestures on the podium: Boston's legendary **Karl Muck** would never see visitors after a performance: **Serge Koussevitzky** saw all comers. **Leopold Stokowski** makes his escape right after his last bow—"through the basement, if necessary."

Totten has a special soft spot for the late **George Gershwin**, first remembers him as a music-hungry youngster to whom he gave occasional free passes. Later, Composer Gershwin gave Totten free tickets to his Broadway openings.

Keeping the 2,700-seat hall in running order in season is a seven-day-a-week job for Totten. It calls for the administration of a 130-man staff, and for patience in dealing with artists who sometimes think they know more about his job than Totten does. And it calls for a kind of benevolent chicanery: on one occasion, a touring orchestra wired that it expected to rehearse the next day—at the time already



MANAGER TOTTEN  
Toscanini doesn't like flowers.

-cheduled for another rehearsal. Totten thought hard, arranged for the vans with the incoming instruments to break down just long enough for him to dovetail the schedules.

John Totten still likes his job, has no plans for retiring. He also testifies that he really likes music. But in all his years as manager of Carnegie Hall, he has never quite found time to sit through an entire performance.

### Opera Night in Atlanta

After two months of perspiring effort to sell tickets, Atlanta's Junior League enjoyed a cultural triumph one night last week: 4,500 citizens turned out for a performance of *Samson and Delilah* by the touring Metropolitan Opera Company.

Only one other event in Atlanta had a larger turnout (6,000) that night: a horse opera featuring Hollywood Cowboy Roy Rogers and Trigger (in person), with Atlanta merchants dealing out the tickets.

TIME, MAY 11, 1953



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## By a Head

The overwhelming favorite, Native Dancer, was brushed down and saddled at 7 a.m. for a jog around the track. After a couple of turns around the course, he was cooled off and led back to his stall. In mid-morning he polished off two quarts of oats, then drowsed in his stall for a while, as relaxed as a puppy.

Elsewhere at Churchill Downs, as Derby Day dawned last week, ten other three-year-olds were also being got ready for the big race. The fast California colt, Correspondent, drew a lot of attention;

Dancer was eighth, a good ten lengths behind.

Dark Star still led at the mile mark, with a quarter-mile to go. Some fans found it necessary to take a quick glance at their programs: Dark Star was New Yorker Harry Guggenheim's colt, ridden by Jockey Henry Moreno. Correspondent was still second. And where was Native Dancer? It was getting late.

The Dancer was fourth, 2½ lengths behind, just turning into the stretch along the rail.

The Dancer was coming up strong. At the top of the stretch he passed the bay

National League lead, winning ten of their first twelve games, eight of them in a row. Gist of the happy Phillies' clubhouse chatter: "We'll have the pennant sewed up by Labor Day."

The confidence of the grown-up Whiz Kids (average age now: 28) stems from complete faith in the strongest left and right pitching punch in baseball: Righthander Robin Roberts, 26, and Southpaw Curt Simmons, 23, who between them won 42 games last season while losing only 15. Alternating this season with Righthander Karl Drews (14-15), the three managed to win eight of the Phils' first twelve games. Oldtime Catcher O'Neill (Cleveland Indians), who remembers the days when pitchers were not mollified



DARK STAR LEADING NATIVE DANCER UNDER THE WIRE IN THE DERBY

For the first time, two jumps too late.

Associated Press

his jockey, Eddie Arcaro, felt reasonably confident of winning if Correspondent could only outrun the great Dancer. Other owners, riders and trainers were not figuring it quite so closely. Each had his hopes, but the betting odds reflected something like a U.S. consensus. At post time, the Dancer, coupled with his stablemate Social Outcast, was the odds-on favorite at 7-10; Correspondent (Arcaro up) was the second choice at 3-1. The rest of the field went into the gate at odds up to 50-1.

At the break from the gate, a brown colt cut in fast from an outside post position, making a strong bid for the rail and the early lead. It was Dark Star, 25-1. As the horses swept past the grandstand for the first time, it was Dark Star in front, with Correspondent a close second.

The Dancer was running early, a few lengths back, under Jockey Eric Guerin. Nobody expected the Dancer to be setting the pace; he had won all his eleven races coming from behind.

The field swept into the first turn with Dark Star in the lead. Eddie Arcaro kept Correspondent second, close to the pace, well ahead of possible traffic jams on the turn.

A jam did develop for latecomers at the first turn. Native Dancer was bumped by a swerving horse. Jockey Guerin eased him back, looking for racing room, then took him around the rest of the turn on the outside. At the half-mile mark, the

gelding Straight Face, passed the ridden-out Correspondent a few strides later. Running outside again, he had only Dark Star in front of him. Native Dancer had never been whipped—in eleven races Guerin had never given him more than a single hit with the bat. This time Guerin laid on, all the way down the stretch. The big grey colt came pounding on in one of his famous finishes. But this time his drive came too late; at the finish line Dark Star was still leading him, by a head.

Jubilant Jockey Moreno, who got every last ounce out of Dark Star—the time was 2:02, just three-fifths of a second off the Derby record—knew that the Dancer was going to win in another pair of strides. "I thought the finish wire was two jumps too far," said Moreno. "But it wasn't."

### The Philadelphia Story

When Steve O'Neill became manager of the Philadelphia Phillies in midseason last year, the club was slogging along in sixth place, visibly glowering under the strict regime of Eddie Sawyer, who had managed his happy-go-lucky "Whiz Kids" to the pennant in 1950. Grown up, the Phils particularly resented Sawyer's dictum against wives at spring training, his strict curfews. Under amiable "Stout Steve" O'Neill, the Phils played the rest of the season at a .648 clip, the fastest in the league. Last week, taking up where they left off, the Phils went scooting off to the

with whirlpool baths and heated jackets, intends to keep right on making work horses of his big three. "Why not?" grunts O'Neill. "They can do it. They're big & strong."

**Strong Down the Middle.** Big (6 ft. 4 in., 198 lbs.) Righthander Drews agrees, with a small reservation: "Three days off is just right." Roberts, who pitched three complete games in seven days—and won all three—often volunteers to pitch after only two days of rest. Such enthusiasm is infectious. Old (36) Jim Konstanty, the reliever responsible for the 1950 pennant, is now rated a starter and boasts, "I can work as often as anybody." Konstanty's first start was a winning two-hitter; he hopes the big three will be four soon.

Though most managers agree that pitching is 75% of the game, O'Neill is well aware that pennants are not won by pitching alone. The rest of the team, much the same line-up as 1950, is strong down the middle. Backing the surehanded double-play combination of Shortstop Granny Hamner and Second Baseman Connie Ryan is Centerfielder Richie Ashburn, one of the fastest men in the league. The Phillies' power hitters: Leftfielder Del Ennis and Third Baseman Willie Jones, with 38 homers between them last season.

**Competition on the Bench.** Unlike the 1950 team, the Phils this year have one of the strongest benches in baseball. Manager O'Neill just beams when he considers

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# NOW! Completely new FORD TRUCKS for '53

- ... over 190 models in a greatly expanded line!
- ... new **TIME-SAVING** features to get jobs done fast!

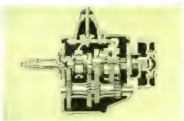


Complete stock equipment

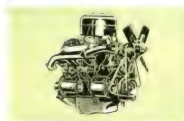
NEW 6½-FT. PICKUP box has new rigid, clamp-tight tailgate.



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NEW SYNCHRO-SILENT transmissions for easier shifting on all models, and at no extra cost. New *Fordomatic Drive* or Overdrive on F-100 at extra cost.



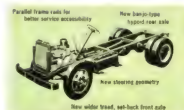
NEW LOW-FRICTION POWER in 3 overhead-valve engines—*Cost Clipper Six*, *Cargo King V-8's*. Five engines in all with famous Truck V-8 and Big Six.



NEW SHORT TURNING for better maneuverability. New wider tread gives 37° steering angle. New set-back axle shortens wheelbase, improves weight distribution without reducing capacity.



NEW SPRINGS! NEW BRAKES! Longer front and rear springs for easier ride, longer life! New self-energizing brakes for better control... double-cylinder type on new Ford Truck Series 500 and 600.



NEW TIME-SAVING FEATURES THROUGHOUT. All new... all the way! New fast controls and new power save truck time on the road. New service accessibility saves truck time in the shop.



NEW GIANT Model F-900 has G.C.W. rating of 55,000 lbs. as a tractor and G.V.W. rating of 27,000 lbs.

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SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY! LAST LONGER!

The new Ford Trucks for '53 offer a brand-new concept of truck economy.

Scores of brand-new TIME-SAVING features help get jobs done fast... help save driver's time, the biggest expense in trucking.

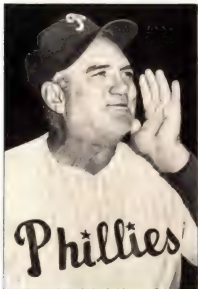
Choose the one right truck for you, from a line of over 190 new models: Conventional and Cab Forward, Parcel Delivery and School Bus Chassis. See them today, at your Ford Dealer's!

"Good Drivers Drive Safe Trucks!"



his substitutes: "If any of the present starters slack off, we've got men just as good on the bench. That's what makes me happy—looking at that bench." O'Neill has his choice of two proven first basemen: power-hitting Earl Torgeson, traded from Boston, or slick-fielding Eddie Waitkus, a .280 hitter last season. Other big-league infield substitutes are Jack ("Lucky") Lohrke and Tommy Glaviano. Outfielders Johnny Wyrostek, Bill Nicholson and Mel Clark, who hit .335 in 47 games last year, are all fighting for the third rightfield spot.

Manager O'Neill figures that the spirited competition for positions, plus his big three (or four), can take the measure of the league in the long run. He is not discounting the Dodgers, Giants or Cardinals, who beat out the fourth-place Phils last season. "They are all strong clubs," says O'Neill, "and they're bound to have



Harry McGongle

MANAGER O'NEILL

Faith in a strong left and right.

spells like ours when they're unbeatable." O'Neill knows that getting out in front early means that the Phils will face the league's best pitchers. He likes it that way. O'Neill's theory: "When you play against the best, you always play your best."

## Scoreboard

¶ In Chicago, after getting the details of one of the rowdiest rough & tumbles in baseball history, American League President Will Harridge levied a total of \$350 in fines on four New York Yankees and two St. Louis Browns players. Browns Catcher Clint Courtney was "mainly responsible for the brawl," touching off a free-for-all with his spikes-high slide into Yankee Shortstop Phil Rizzuto at second base. Courtney's levy: \$250.

¶ In London, at the British Amateur Athletic Association track meet, Oxford's Roger Bannister, now a medical student and somewhat out of training, turned in an amazing performance: a 4:03.6 mile,

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which made him the fifth-fastest miler in history. (The record: 4:01.4 by Sweden's Gundar Hägg.)

¶ In the U.S. and Canada, noted the New York Times after a survey, horse-racing has supplanted baseball as the No. 1 spectator sport. Last year's total attendance at horse tracks: 46 million; at ballparks (major and minor leagues): 41 million.

¶ In Syracuse, N.Y., Welterweight Champion Kid Gavilan came a cropper in a non-title bout against an in & outer named Danny ("Bang Bang") Womber. It was Gavilan's first defeat since 1950.

¶ At Cambridge, Mass., Princeton's varsity crew edged Harvard (by half a length), beat M.I.T. (by five lengths), for the Compton Cup.

## MILESTONES

Died, Lieut. Colonel Michael Bowes-Lyon, 59, brother of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and uncle of Queen Elizabeth II; of a cardio-respiratory disease; in London.

Died, Walter Brookings, 64, earliest of U.S. aviation's surviving Early Birds; of a heart ailment; in Los Angeles. A boyhood neighbor of Wilbur and Orville Wright in Dayton, Ohio, he became their first pupil, soloed after 2½ hours' instruction, taught scores of American pilots to fly, including the late General H. H. ("Hap") Arnold. Retiring in 1919, he began manufacturing aircraft parts, helped in the development of World War II's B-24 Liberator bomber.

Died, Robert Ferdinand Wagner, 75, author of the New Deal's Wagner act, lifelong Democratic champion of labor; in New York City. A German immigrant boy, he struggled up from the slums of Manhattan's Yorkville (his father was a tenement janitor) to work his way through City College and New York Law School. As a Tammany candidate, he entered the state assembly in 1905, became a firm friend of Al Smith and Franklin Roosevelt, later served as state senator and state supreme court justice. Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1926, he became a powerful figure in his second term, was in the lawmaking forefront of F.D.R.'s "100 days," was thereafter a leader in getting on the books such laws as the Railway Pension Act (1934), Social Security Act (1935), low-rent housing and anti-lynching laws. Aging and in ill health in 1949, Bob Wagner retired from the Senate with these words: "I have had my fair share of shining hours . . ."

Died, Everett Shinn, 76, last of the original "Ashcan School" of American painters; in New York. At the turn of the century, he joined the revolt against the namby-pamby art of the period, became famous for his *Harper's Weekly* illustrations and his Toulouse-Lautrec-like vignettes of Fifth Avenue society and Bowery squalor.

# HOW PLASTICS ADD A NEW DIMENSION TO DESIGNING

## Moldability allows you a new freedom in your approach to product design

If your products are fabricated or "machined," chances are you've sometimes felt hampered in design by the limitations of fabricating tools. Tools which shape in a plane, for instance, or those revolving about a common center such as a lathe.

But you may find, in a new report just issued by Monsanto, that you can break out of these design and production boundaries, give freer rein to your designers' imaginations—and produce units that are not only *soundly engineered* for better performance . . . but geared for *faster, more economical* production as well.

This new study of materials trends reviews the steady improvements in plastic raw materials and molding techniques in recent years. It also describes the "property" and performance advantages of plastics (appearance, durability, chemical resistance, etc.) in terms of specific products. And it shows how "one-piece" production . . . with machining, finishing, and assembly operations eliminated or materially reduced . . . can help keep design, engineering, and production in better balance.

Here's a thorough study of the part plastics are playing today as basic engineering materials. If you'd like a copy, just use the handy coupon.



"View-Master" Stereoscope molded of Monsanto Resinox® phenolic plastic.

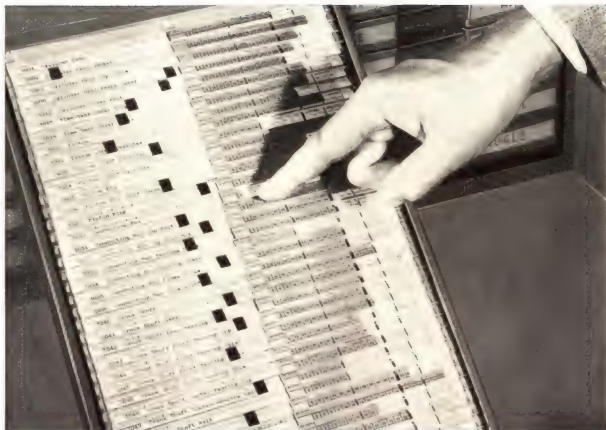


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Graph-A-Matic signal control cuts the amount of money tied up in inventory to a minimum . . . at the same time it protects against costly shortages. Attention is forced to stock needs requiring action. Costly overstocks are glaringly obvious. Items due for reorder are signalled for action. Controllable shortages are anticipated and prevented. *All* data about an item are centralized in a single Kardex pocket . . . posting is easy, reference is instantaneous. No wonder so

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Certified Report #774 shows how Boykin Tool & Supply Co., of Atlanta, Ga., cut inventory investment 40% by means of Kardex Visible records — which also paid for themselves the first year in clerical savings alone. For your free copy of this report, call Remington Rand in your city or write to Management Controls Reference Library, Room 1906, 315 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

## STATE OF BUSINESS

### Boost for Steel

As expected, U.S. Steel and the other major producers last week announced an increase in the price of steel. There was no across-the-board boost. Instead, the increase was in "extras," i.e., charges tacked on base prices for special processing of such products as carbon steel bars and rails. The rise in extras, steel users estimated, ran up to \$6 a ton.

The public did not notice the increase. But fabricators, who are well aware of the steel industry's good earnings (see below), did. (So did the steelworkers, whose demands for another wage increase were called unjustifiable last week by Big Steel's Ben Fairless.) The fabricators raised the question whether steel, the bellwether of the economy, did not have a responsibility to hold the line on prices, now that the economy had been freed of controls. As one steel user said: "Either these fellows are going along with the new Administration or they aren't. I think they should come out in the open and admit they aren't."

How much of the increase would be passed on to the public by steel users was questionable, especially as some companies were already worried about sales. At its Grand Rapids, Mich., appliance plant, Nash-Kelvinator reduced output of refrigerators and laid off 400 workers. But companies such as Westinghouse went right ahead with plans to increase output, and U.S. industry as a whole showed little slackening of its record production rates.

The steel price rise came when other commodity prices, notably in food, were slipping. The farm parity ratio dropped to 93 (v. 100 a year ago), its lowest level since June 1941. As many prices softened, money hardened, under the influence of the Government's higher interest rates on its new bonds (TIME, April 20). New York banks raised the interest on prime (i.e., the best credit rating) loans from 3% to 3½%, the highest rate in 19 years. The effect will be to tighten up on consumer credit. In short, at a time when tighter credit might cause a slowing up of sales, the steel price rise made it harder to cut prices, if necessary, to keep goods moving.

Paradoxically, another hard-money move last week will probably liberalize credit instead of contracting it. The Treasury approved an increase in the allowable interest on G.I. loans and FHA mortgages from 4½ to 5½%. The aim was to draw more new money into the home mortgage market, which had just about dried up at the old 4½% rate. With construction already running 6% ahead of last year, the housing industry expects that, with the boost in interest rates, the number of houses built this year will be over 1,000,000—the second biggest year on record.

## GAMBLING

### How to Win a Buck

Raymond L. (for Ingram) Smith is a 66-year-old ex-Vermont, ditchdigger and news butcher who got his start in business running a carnival wheel of fortune and is now a leading citizen of Nevada. Every year Smith hands out \$500,000 or more in scholarships to deserving high-school seniors, another \$100,000 or so to such organizations as the Boy Scouts and Community Chest. The Reno Day Home, a nursery run by Catholic sisters, is a Smith philanthropy; the local Methodist Church paid off its mortgage with \$5,000 from Smith; Mormons and members of the Church of the Nazarene

put at \$2,000,000. Last week, as the big Nevada tourist season got under way, Ray Smith predicted that 1953 would be his best year ever. From the looks of his traffic-flow charts, it seemed a safe prediction. In the first quarter of this year attendance at Harold's was up a whopping 53% from a year ago.

**Big Casino.** Smith, who owns no part of Harold's but runs it on salary for his two sons, Raymond Alonzo and Harold decided long ago that volume was the key to casino success. The operator of a small-time roulette wheel in Modesto, Calif., Smith had to close up shop in the '30s when he "backed the wrong man for district attorney." Ray sent his son Harold to Reno, and soon the young man started



SLOT MACHINES IN HAROLD'S CLUB  
Nothing is left to chance.

J. R. Egan—1953

have also benefited from his bounty. The source of Smith's largess, gambling. As head of Reno's famed Harold's Club, Ray Smith is the greatest craps shooter, blackjack player, roulette fan and bookmaker of them all—and he aims to stay that way by creating all the good will he can among the local citizens.

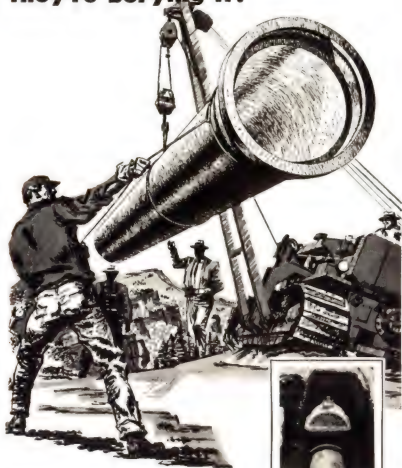
To Smith, gambling is not a gamble at all; it is a cold business deal that he has made with the law of averages. By combining the caution of a banker, the calculations of a mathematician and the promotional genius of a crack retailer, Smith has made Harold's Club the biggest business in Reno and the biggest gambling house in the U.S. Last year an average of 100,000 customers jammed into Harold's every day; he netted over \$100 million over the year that they could beat Ray Smith's partnership with chance. Upwards of 30% of them succeeded. But from the rest, Harold's Club grossed an estimated \$15 million for a net which outsiders

Harold's Club with the old family roulette wheel and two battered nickel slot machines. Then Smith and his other son joined Harold.

They started advertising far & wide (current ad budget: \$500,000 a year), put up 2,000 road signs all over the U.S. warning Harold's. At the casino itself, Ray and his sons follow the best retailing traditions. They don't primarily want big gamblers; instead go after volume from the little fellow who has a few dollars to shoot. Just like any smart supermarket, Harold's tries to keep its customers on the move, tempting them with "impulse buying" gimmicks along the way.

To lure in people, the Smiths spot slot machines (5¢ to \$1) strategically, fix them so that they pay out 97% of what is put into them. By thus keeping the house take low on their 800 slots, they build up customers' confidence for bigger bets—at eleven crap tables (where the

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Cast iron pipe serves for centuries. As of now, more than 40 American cities use cast iron gas or water mains installed over a hundred years ago! Today, *modernized* cast iron pipe, *centrifugally cast* for still greater strength, toughness, durability, assures even longer life. Your great-grandchildren will be served by the *modernized* cast iron pipe installed today.

On the record, cast iron pipe, America's No. 1 Tax Saver, has saved and is saving taxpayers millions. In the years ahead, *modernized* cast iron pipe will save millions more.

Cast Iron Pipe Research Association, Thos. F. Wolfe, Managing Director, 122 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3.



This cast iron water main, uncovered for inspection, is in its 104th year of service in Buffalo, N. Y. — one of more than 40 cities with century-old water or gas mains in service.



## CAST IRON PIPE

*America's No. 1 Tax Saver*

©1955, Cast Iron Pipe Research Association

house has a mathematical edge of 1.4%: 29 blackjack tables (24%), nine roulette wheels (5.2%) and the horses. Winners are always paid off in silver dollars (except for big games). The Smiths have found that a pocketful of silver dollars is a temptation to keep on gambling, and \$50,000 in dollars are always kept on hand. As an invitation to female gamblers, 60% of Harold's 330 carefully schooled dealers are women (who they have also discovered are "more reliable, more honest and possess better personali-



RAYMOND & HAROLD SMITH  
On one roll, \$180,000.

ties [as dealers] than do men"). For customers who want to relax between long stretches at the tables, five bars are always open. But Harold's, which does not want them to relax so much that they have no time to gamble, sells no food.

**Lady Luck.** On every game and table, detailed statistics are compiled for each shift in Harold's 24-hour day and seven-day week (the club has been closed on only three occasions: V-E and V-J days and the day of Franklin Roosevelt's funeral). There is almost no guesswork at Harold's. The statistical department, headed by Guy Lent, 55, formerly a chief statistician for Cities Service Co. in New York, knows the odds on every angle of the business. From a quick count of the license plates outside, the Smiths can tell how they should be doing (Californians are the biggest spenders, New Englanders the smallest). When one game starts to lose favor with Harold's clientele, it is moved to a more advantageous spot in the building; when a dealer's take varies too much from the norm, he is immediately investigated.

Nevertheless, there are occasions when even the Smiths are called upon to display their gambler's spirit. A few years ago a



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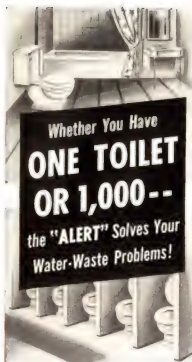
processed fish oil vehicle that will dry, is odor-free, and is formulated in many colors. Be sure you specify genuine Rust-Oleum to assure satisfaction. Accept no substitute.



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Friction Free  
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BOEING WIND TUNNEL  
Standing still at 875 m.p.h.

professional gambler lost \$180,000 at Harold's in 32 straight hours of crapshooting. As he was leaving, the gambler challenged Harold Smith to a double-or-nothing roll with one die apiece and high man the winner. Smith accepted. He rolled an ace. The gambler made his roll—another ace. Smith rolled again—a three. The gambler rolled a four—and walked out with the \$180,000 he had lost at the dice table. The Smiths took it as part of the day's work.

## GOODS & SERVICES

### New Ideas

**One-Man TV.** General Electric demonstrated a one-man television station, designed for small cities where present TV stations (which require a minimum of three technicians) would be too expensive to operate. Key component of the station is a double-paneled switchboard which permits the operator to cut in films, slides, transcriptions, local or network telecasts as well as run the transmitter itself. Price: \$82,000 to \$180,000, depending on the power.

**Porous Plastic.** For use in rainwear, baby pants and other items that should let in air but be waterproof, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. announced a "porolated" vinyl film that is seven times as permeable to air as ordinary plastic film.

**Adjustable Wagon.** Omaha's American Road Equipment Co. announced an adjustable wagon to fit all farm chores, e.g., a narrow tread for harvesting corn, a wide tread for haying, and different heights for mechanical attachments. Price: \$160.

**Diet As You Ride.** For dieting passengers, the Pennsylvania Railroad began serving a 470-calorie meal in its dining cars. The menu: tomato juice, two crackers, chopped sirloin, carrots, lettuce salad

(with non-fattening dressing), half a grapefruit, tea or coffee with saccharin. Price: \$2.45.

**Imitation Ice Cream.** California's Frozen Desserts, Inc. will start producing an imitation ice cream, made with a vegetable-oil base instead of butterfat. The frozen dessert, which California's dairy lobby unsuccessfully tried to get banned, tastes like butterfat ice cream, will cost half as much. Price: 40¢ a half gallon.

**Super-Blower.** For airplane research in supersonic speeds, Boeing Airplane Co. put into operation a wind tunnel whose 24-ft. fan is turned by two electric motors with 34,000 h.p. The fan can send air whistling through the tunnel at a maximum speed of 875 m.p.h. The tunnel can test scale-model planes with wing spans up to 9 ft.

## EARNINGS

### On the Up & Up

As rosy first-quarter earnings reports continued to pour out last week, the rosiest came from General Motors. President Harlow Curtice reported that arms orders and the biggest production of cars and trucks since 1950 had brought G.M. sales to \$2.5 billion, an alltime high rate of \$10 billion a year. The gross was up 42.6% from a year ago, and net profits were up 18.7% to \$151,261,876.

Studebaker was not so fortunate. Harassed by tooling troubles in the production of its sporty new model, the corporation reported a net loss of \$984,180 v. \$4,862,149 profit last year. But with production up to 92% of capacity, President Harold S. Vance said that the company should be well in the black in the current quarter.

Studebaker's loss was one of the big exceptions to the trend. Of 386 big com-

panies which had reported by last week, 73.8% showed profits averaging 9.8% higher than last year. Items:

¶ In the petroleum industry, Standard Oil (N.J.) saw its profits drop 4.5% to \$126 million. But Socony-Vacuum had a 7.3% gain to \$44 million. The net profits of Standard Oil of California (\$42,016,201), Texas Co. (\$42,681,806) and Gulf (\$35,629,000) remained about the same.

¶ Aviation sales and profits were soaring. On 37.9% higher sales, United Aircraft's net climbed about 65% to an estimated \$5.5 million. North American's earnings went up 56.8% to \$2,650,000 and Curtiss-Wright's 38.4% to \$2,445,642. Glenn L. Martin Co., which lost \$669,606 last winter, cleared \$1,754,079. Some of the airlines did even better. American boosted its net 92% to \$1,889,000, and Eastern's earnings increased the same amount to \$1,858,975. Even T.W.A., which usually loses money in the first three months of the year when its east-west traffic slows down, managed to cut its losses slightly to \$1,326,191.

¶ In the steel industry, record sales of \$927,925,909 increased U.S. Steel's net 13.4% to \$49,375,958. Republic's net jumped 17% to \$13,759,513 and Jones & Laughlin's 19.8% to \$5,642,000. Biggest gainer of all was Bethlehem, which reported sales up 7.3% to a record \$500,407,927 and earnings up 63.6% to \$30,961,033. But though steelmakers' earnings were good, none of the companies thought they were good enough to absorb an industry wage increase (see above) or higher costs. Said Bethlehem's Chairman Eugene G. Grace: "Since the war, we have now spent in construction something over \$600 million, and it's about time we were getting some benefits from it."

## CHEMICALS

### The Poly Pushers

In the fast-growing plastics industry, the fastest grower of all is a leathery, translucent material with a tongue-twisting name: polyethylene. Because "poly" is shatterproof, it is ideal for practice golf balls, "squeeze bottles" for deodorants and cosmetics, and cups, plates and saucers. Because it remains flexible even at low temperatures, it is fine for ice-cube trays and refrigerator containers; because it is acid-resistant, it is used in photo-developing tanks and piping for chemical plants. In ten years, U.S. output of poly has increased almost twentyfold, to 125 million lbs.; plastics men predict that in a few more years poly will be the leading mass production plastic in the world.

This week Union Carbide & Carbon's Bakelite Co. brought the prediction closer to reality. President Howard S. Bunn announced the biggest single expansion program in the history of the plastics industry. The company will spend some \$100 million on three new poly plants (in Texas City and Seadrift, Texas, and Torrance, Calif.), thus double present U.S. output—and more than triple its own.

**Grey Market.** Polyethylene was developed in 1933 by chemists of Britain's



## The Professor just had to get hep...

"Old Parse" they called him—and not just because he taught English, either. A lot of people had him marked down as just plain parsimonious. They wondered why he was always so worried about money, particularly since there was a well-founded rumor that he had come into a small inheritance.

But look at it his way.

Here he was moving closer and closer to retirement—with very little idea of how he'd get by.

His pension and social security would come to maybe \$3,000 a year, but what with a wife and house the very least he could get by on would be \$3,500.

True enough, with his inheritance and savings, he'd have about \$15,000 by then, but interest alone just couldn't make up the difference—and what would he do when the \$15,000 was gone?

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Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. They found that ethylene, a hydrocarbon gas, turned into a white, waxlike solid when subjected to high pressures. I.C.I. licensed Du Pont to produce it. But Union Carbide, working independently, devised its own method of making poly, though it pays I.C.I. a royalty fee just the same. Today Bakelite's output totals about 70 million lbs. a year; Du Pont, the only other commercial U.S. producer, accounts for an estimated 25 million lbs., and is also expanding.

Since poly's uses mushroomed even faster than its output, supply has never caught up with demand. Used during World War II as insulation for radar and other electronic equipment, poly did not



BAKELITE'S BUNN

Good for ice cubes, golf and brains.

even reach the civilian market until war's end. Until recently, all poly produced in the U.S. was allocated by the Government and it has been selling on the grey market at twice the regular price of 44-49¢ a lb.

Poly's first use—as insulation—is still important. In the past 2½ years the Army has saved \$153 million by substituting poly for rubber as insulation for battlefield communication wire and cable. But Bakelite's President Bunn and other poly pushers think their market has barely been touched. Surgeons have successfully substituted poly tubing for bile ducts and poly film for brain membranes. Because of its flexibility and moisture-proof qualities, even at below-freezing temperatures, poly's biggest potential market may be in packaging fresh and frozen vegetables and other foods.

**High-Pressure Lure.** With these bright prospects, Union Carbide and Du Pont (which calls its plastic polythene) will soon have new competition from Texas Eastman, Dow, and probably National Petro-Chemicals, Spencer Chemical, and Monsanto. The two leaders, however, al-

TIME, MAY 11, 1953

ready have a big head start and valuable experience in poly production, which involves ultra-high pressures (equal to the pressure in the barrel of a 5-in. Navy anti-aircraft gun when it is fired). Says Bakelite's President Bunn: "We have the lead and we intend to keep it."

## PERSONNEL

### Exit Ganger

Just a year after he was elected president of P. Lorillard Co. (Old Golds, Kents), Robert M. Ganger, 40, was out as suddenly as he went in. Ganger, who had spent 22 years in advertising before Lorillard hired him away from his agency (Geyer, Newell & Ganger) as executive vice president in 1950, had resigned, announced Lorillard, "in the interest of regaining his health." Replacing Ganger was Executive Vice President William J. (for Joseph) Halley, 55, a financial expert who joined Lorillard in 1918, moved up steadily. If not spectacularly, as comptroller, treasurer and financial vice president. In the shuffle last week, Chairman and Former President (1942-52) Herbert A. Kent, 66, took back his old job as chief executive officer.

Other personnel changes:

¶ Into the No. 1 spot, replacing ailing President Charles G. Taylor Jr., 69, of the \$1.6 billion Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. stepped Executive Vice President Frederic W. (for Worral) Ecker, 57, son of former (1929-36) Met President Frederic H. Ecker, 85, now honorary chairman. A Harvardman ('18), poker-faced (and poker-playing) Frederic Ecker won a D.S.C. and *Croix de guerre* as a World War I infantry lieutenant, tried his hand briefly in the securities business before following in his father's footsteps at Metropolitan.

¶ Into the presidency of Hercules Powder Co. went Albert E. Forster, 52, succeeding Charles A. Higgins, 65, who remains board chairman. A Stanford University engineering graduate, Forster joined Hercules in 1925, left it for four Depression years to try his hand at a Brazilian engineering job. Back at Hercules again, he helped run an explosives plant, switched to sales and service, became a director in 1940, a vice president two years ago.

¶ To succeed aging (72) J. (for James) Frank Drake as chairman and chief executive officer of Gulf Oil Corp. President Sidney A. Swensrud, 52, moved up to chairman, while Drake became executive committee chairman. Gulf's new president is William K. Whiteford, 52, who in the early '20s started as a roughneck in the Southern California oilfields, rose rapidly in production jobs with independents, was chairman and president of Canada's British-American Oil Co. Ltd. in 1951 when he quit to join Gulf as executive vice president.

¶ Former U.S. Budget Director and Army Secretary Frank Pace Jr., 40, was elected executive vice president and director of General Dynamics Corp. (TIME, April 6), and vice chairman of the corporation's planmaking subsidiary, Canadair, Ltd.

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## The Wild Blue Yonder

In Los Angeles, delegates to the 31st annual meeting of the National Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters were treated to a few eye-popping promises for the future.

¶ ABC-TV, using a special TV camera, gave an experimental demonstration of 3-D television. After a halting start (it was discovered that the pictures at the receiving end were reversed and spectators had to turn their Polaroid glasses around), the performance rivaled movie 3-D in almost every respect. But it is generally conceded that 3-D television is still years away from the living room.

¶ John Mullen, chief engineer of Bing Crosby Enterprises, described his video tape recorder, a revolutionary electronic method of putting both sound and picture on strips of magnetic tape. The system could eliminate film entirely in TV, both in color and black & white, and should be in final design by next year.

¶ Manufacturers Philco and Du Mont demonstrated machines designed to get a much-better-than-ordinary picture from TV film. Using prisms and a new light source, the machines (already in production) scan the film continuously, thus eliminating the flicker of ordinary film projection.

¶ Neal McNaughton, engineering manager of the NARTB, forecast worldwide TV within ten years, explained: "The answer to global television lies in a submarine cable that will use a transistor repeater unit, smaller than a cigarette, to augment microwave relays between the continents of the world."

¶ RCA's Board Chairman David Sarnoff promised an RCA video tape recorder within two years, and a presentation, by the industry, of the case for color TV before the Federal Communications Commission within three months. He also departed from his prepared address to kick subscription TV in its coin box. Said Sarnoff: "I sincerely believe that pay-as-you-see television on a national basis will prove to be a snare and a delusion." Instead, Sarnoff urged the broadcasters to stay close, as always, to their advertisers.

## Irrepressible

In Chicago, TV Sportscaster Tom Dugan has as many detractors among his 250,000 viewers as he has fans, but they all get some sort of kick out of his outspoken opinions. Last February, when Dugan was fired by NBC's station WNBQ for saying on the air that President Jim Norris of the International Boxing Club was "palling around with gangsters," the station was swamped with protests. An NBC apology persuaded Norris to withdraw his libel suit and Dugan was returned to the air.

Last month Dugan was at it again. On his 10:30 p.m. show, he took a few side-swipes at the forthcoming championship Marciano-Walcott fight, which is promot-

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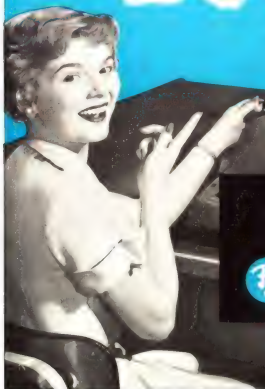


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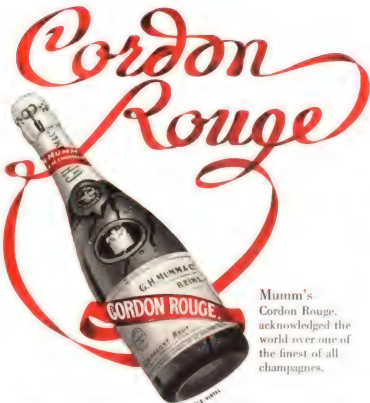


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ed by Jim Norris and his I.B.C., and due to be televised by NBC. The next day, says Duggan, he was fired again. Thousands of Duggan fans again phoned, wired and wrote their protests but this time NBC stiffly announced that it had "terminated the services of Mr. Thomas Duggan because of his failure to adhere to... standard operating policies. This policy requires all material for broadcast to be cleared in advance."

Duggan was far from silenced. He still had a sports column in the *Chicago American* at \$250 a week. And, five days later,



SPORTSCASTER DUGGAN

"I'm more like an umpire."

he was back with a new sponsor and a new vote of confidence, hired to do two half-hour sports shows at \$200 each over ABC's station WBKB-TV. Said Duggan, by now used to landing on his feet: "I'm not trying to be a crusader on sports. I'm more like an umpire, calling the plays as I see 'em."

## Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, May 8.  
Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

### RADIO

**Best Plays** (Fri. 8:30 p.m., NBC). Burgess Meredith in *Of Mice and Men*.

**Suspense** (Mon. 8 p.m., CBS). Richard Widmark in Part Two of *Othello*.

**Lux Radio Theater** (Mon. 9 p.m., CBS). *The Bishop's Wife*, with Cary Grant, Phyllis Thaxter.

### TELEVISION

**Plymouth Playhouse** (Sun. 7:30 p.m., ABC). Part Two of *A Tale of Two Cities*, with Wendell Corey, Wanda Hendrix.

**Robert Montgomery Presents** (Mon. 9:30 p.m., NBC). *Appointment in Samarra*, with Robert Montgomery, Margaret Hayes.

**Boxing** (Wed. 10 p.m., CBS). Willie Pep v. Jackie Blair.

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## One More for Shirley

In the past three years, Shirley Booth has racked up any number of "Best Actress" awards for her performances in a Broadway play, *The Time of the Cuckoo*, and in two versions (play and film) of *Come Back, Little Sheba*\* (TIME, March 30). Last week it was the same old story: Actress Booth got the award for her *Sheba* work from the judges at the Sixth International Film Festival in Cannes, France. Her new title: "World's Best Actress." Other awards:

Grand prize (full-length film): *Le Salaire de la Peur* (*The Wages of Fear*), a rough & ready French-made film, not yet



ACTRESS BOOTH  
Old story, new title.

censored for U.S. consumption, about four roaming Frenchmen and a prostitute.

Best humorous film (full-length): *Bienvenue, Monsieur Marshall*, a Spanish-made spoof of the Marshall Plan.

Best dramatic film: Hollywood's *Come Back, Little Sheba* (Hal Wallis; Paramount).

Special mention (for "charm of presentation"): M-G-M's *Lili* (TIME, March 9).

## The New Pictures

**Fanfan the Tulip** (Filmsor: Lopert Films) is a legendary French hero who, to judge from this picture, was a sort of combination Robin Hood and Roy Rogers. During the reign of Louis XV, Fanfan (Gérard Philipe) has enough romantic adventures for a couple of action movies: he makes love to the king's pretty daughter and to the voluptuous daughter of a

\* For *The Time of the Cuckoo*: Antoinette Perry; for *Sheba*: Hollywood's Oscar, National Board of Review, New York Film Critics, Perry, New York Drama Critics, Newspaper Guild, Donaldson, Barter Theater.

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recruiting sergeant, rescues the Marquise de Pompadour from highway robbers, escapes from the hangman's noose by the skin of his profile, brings about the surrender of France's enemies on the battlefield by capturing their general staff singlehanded.

With its royalty and rogues, affairs of state and of heart, and conquests military and romantic, *Fanfan the Tulip* bulges with color. Gérard (*Devil in the Flesh*) Philippe bounces through the title role with zest, leaping from balconies, rooftops and cliffs with the greatest of ease, riding a white charger to the rescue of fair damsels, besting his enemies with fists, swords



PHILIPPE & LOLLOBRIGIDA  
By the skin of his profile.

and guns and altogether making an entirely likable scamp. As the main object of his affections, Italian Actress Gina Lollobrigida is so shapely that she seems to bulge from the screen in the best 3-D style. Directed with sly relish by Christian-Jaque, *Fanfan the Tulip* is an enjoyable French costume western and a witty spoof of the typical movie swashbuckler.

**Ring Around the Clock** (Sonio Coletti; International Film Associates), inspired by a 1947 TIME story titled *A Clock for Fiumicino*, tells of the frictions that arise between right and left political factions as a little Italian fishing village goes about repairing its war-bombed town clock. Peace is finally restored to the community when the clock is unveiled. The movie was shot in 1950, not in Fiumicino, where political tensions were too acute, but in the ancient town of Terracina (pop. 15,600). The movie introduces a minor romantic subplot involving a pretty schoolteacher and a Popular Frontist, but is otherwise generally faithful to the original news story. Directed with an earthy flavor by

TIME, MAY 11, 1953

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Paolo Tamburella, the result is an amiable, ingratiating human comedy with overtones of *A Bell for Adano* and *The Little World of Don Camillo*.

Supporting the professional performers in their leading roles are approximately 800 of Terracina's citizens, who go about their acting jobs with relish. Good musical touch: the satirical score that blares out from the screen at intervals, entirely drowning out the strident, arm-waving speechifying of the antagonists.

**Split Second** (Edmund Grainger; RKO Radio) seems to be a dramatic chip off Robert Sherwood's 1935 play, *The Petrified Forest*. It tells of a desperado who holds a group of strangers at gun-point mercy, but it adds an up-to-date plot switch: the action takes place in a Nevada ghost town located in a restricted testing-ground area where an atom bomb is about to go off.

Trapped between gunman and bomb, the captives sweat it out through all sorts of minor melodramatic outbursts: two of the hostages unsuccessfully try to knife and shoot the desperado (Stephen McNally); a doctor (Richard Egan) performs an emergency operation on the gunman's wounded pal (Paul Kelly); the doctor's spoiled wife (Alexis Smith) sees her lover (Robert Paige) shot to death; love comes to a hard-boiled nightclub entertainer (Jan Sterling) and a reporter (Keith Andes).

With its tried & true basic plot, *Split Second* was bound to work up a certain amount of grim suspense. In addition, Stephen McNally's characterization of the convict is a snarlingly powerful one. But much of the movie's intrinsic excitement is lost in its over-plotting and in the under-direction of Actor Dick Powell in his first directorial job.

## CURRENT & CHOICE

**The Juggler.** Kirk Douglas as a D.P. in flight from the law and himself in a vivid chase story set in Israel (TIME, May 4).

**Shane.** A high-styled, Technicolored horse opera, strikingly directed by George Stevens; with Alan Ladd, Van Heflin, Jean Arthur (TIME, April 13).

**Call Me Madam.** Ethel Merman spark-plugs a big, bouncy movie version of her Broadway hit musical about a diamond-in-the-rough lady ambassador (TIME, March 23).

**Lili.** A slight but charming cinemaloud about an orphan girl, a young magician and a romantic puppeteer; with Leslie Caron, Jean Pierre Aumont, Mel Ferrer (TIME, March 9).

**Peter Pan.** Walt Disney's lighthearted, feature-length cartoon adaptation of J. M. Barrie's fantasy (TIME, Feb. 27).

**Moulin Rouge.** John Huston's richly Technicolored film about the life & loves of French Painter Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec; with José Ferrer (TIME, Jan. 5).

**Come Back, Little Sheba.** Burt Lancaster as a reformed drunk and Oscar Winner ("Best Actress") Shirley Booth as his slatternly wife (TIME, Dec. 20).



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TIME, MAY 11, 1953

# How BIG is the

The market LIFE reaches with a single issue (11,880,000 households\*) is big enough, all by itself, to consume the entire yearly production of most brands, many manufacturers, many entire industries.

\*Source: *A Study of the Household Accumulative Audience of LIFE* (1952), by Alfred Politz Research, Inc.



## For example, in life insurance:

If, by the end of this year, the life insurance policies carried in each household in LIFE's single-issue audience totalled just \$7,500 (ordinary life), the insurance carried by this group alone would be considerably more than half the total of all ordinary life insurance in force in the entire nation at the end of 1952.

# LIFE market?



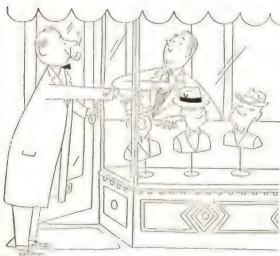
## For example, in the food field:

If, this year, the 20 leading U. S. grocery chains (comprising 13,712 stores) supplied the yearly food requirements of only the 11,880,000 households reached by a single issue of LIFE, their total food sales in 1953 would be double those of 1951.



## For example, in the jewelry field:

If, this year, the manufacturers of sterling silver flatware were to sell just one place setting to only half of the households reached by a single issue of LIFE—sales to this group alone would be nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the total 1951 sales of the entire industry.



## For example, in men's wear:

If, this year, the manufacturers of men's and boys' hats and caps were to sell only \$10 worth of headwear to each male in the households reached by a single issue of LIFE, sales would exceed the estimated 1951 hat and cap sales of all men's specialty stores by more than \$38,000,000.

## How U.S. business cultivates the LIFE market

In the first quarter of 1953, U. S. business invested \$22,966,438 for advertising in the pages of LIFE—11.9% more than for the same period a year ago. (P.I.B.—gross figures.)

LIFE's issue of April 13th carried more than \$3,000,000 in advertising. This is by far the biggest investment ever entrusted to a single issue of any weekly magazine.

Over the past 7 years, U. S. business has put more dollars-for-selling in LIFE than in any other publication, more than for time on any radio or TV network.

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## The Weather of the Heart

CHILDREN ARE BORED ON SUNDAY [252 pp.]—Jean Stafford—Harcourt, Brace [\$3].

The great modern novelists, beginning with Dostoevsky, have probed the broad mysteries of men's souls; the finest of today's short-story writers usually probe into the remote corners of the heart. Preferably the heart should be broken, guilty or sick, but at the very least it must be troubled. One of the finest heart specialists now practicing in U.S. short fiction is Jean Stafford. A meticulous workman, she makes no quack's diagnosis, and the cases she has taken on have been few. Her favorites make up the table of contents of *Children Are Bored on Sunday*, and most of these stories are calculated to engage the heart of any reader who has one.

Author Stafford is a fine hand at finding the exact word, turning the perfect sentence. But what gives her stories their special stamp is a somberly muted tone of helpless rage that the things she writes about can be. Hers is no book in which to flip pages toward neatly contrived happy endings. It consists of ten small monuments to minor tragedy. Her trouble is that she cannot make them seem major.

In *The Echo and the Nemesis*, a girl who has eaten her way to elephantine size makes up pathetic stories about a lovely dead sister who never existed. The sister, of course, is herself "dead, dead and buried under layers and layers of fat." The huge girl is ill and has the intelligence to know it, but at the end she is compulsively devouring a glutton's meal to the horror of a friend who has found her out.

The hero of *A Summer Day* has a heartache he did not help to make. He is a small Indian boy, an orphan shipped barefoot



JEAN STAFFORD

Small monuments to minor tragedy.



"THE PRESS IN ACTION" (HARPER'S WEEKLY, 1864)  
In floating bottles, readymade intelligence.

and alone from Missouri to an Indian school in Oklahoma. This is the kind of situation that is usually played for a lump in the throat, but Author Stafford never plays that way. What the reader gets from *A Summer Day* is a dry mouth and a hot, hopeless feeling of sympathy for the boy in his loneliness.

These stories range from a subtle clash between occupied and occupiers in Germany to a fine case history in boorish cruelty and prejudice in a New England factory town. In the 15 brief pages of *A Modest Proposal* Author Stafford can convey the look, the heat, the boredom, and the sharp antagonisms being played out at a Virgin Islands hotel peopled by divorcees. Like the rest of these tales of interior sickness, it is a sure antidote to complacency. Like most of them, it pokes at the heart, but never makes it miss a beat.

## Scribblers &amp; Generals

REPORTERS FOR THE UNION [316 pp.]—Bernard A. Weisberger—Little, Brown [\$4.50].

Being a war correspondent in the 1860s was in some ways tougher than being an infantryman. The foot soldier had to contend with nothing worse than mud, hard-tack and the enemy's shot & shell. The war correspondent had to face all these things plus the wrath and distrust of such generals as William Tecumseh Sherman: "Dirty newspaper scribblers," Sherman called them. "They come into camp, poke about among the lazy shirks and pick up their camp rumors and publish them as facts . . . I will treat them as spies, which in truth they are."

The general was as good as his word. In 1865 Thomas W. Knox, correspondent of the *New York Herald*, wrote a story blaming the failure of an attempt to outflank the Confederate defenders of Vicksburg on Sherman's faulty disposition of troops. The general's orders were so con-

fused, wrote Knox, that "discussion . . . with respect to his sanity was revived with great earnestness." This was too much for Sherman. He arrested correspondent Knox on charges of spying, did his irascible best to have him hanged. A court-martial saved Knox from the gallows, but he was banished from Sherman's command with a personal warning from the general that if he showed his face again, he would go "down the Mississippi floating on a log."

**Wrath Deserved.** Another general, Ambrose Burnside,<sup>9</sup> seized a *New York Times* correspondent and ordered him shot. The *Times* man was saved only by the intervention of General Grant. General George Meade had the *Philadelphia Inquirer* man ridden out of his headquarters on a horse bearing a sign: "Libeler of the Press."

This kind of treatment was the order of the day for the Civil War reporter. The surprising thing is that in spite of it, as Bernard A. Weisberger notes in his lively, fact-backed study, *Reporters for the Union*, the 1860s led to the recognition of war reporting as a respectable and lasting profession.

The Civil War newspaperman often deserved the generals' righteous wrath. Efficient security censorship was at first unknown, and reporters gave away more military secrets to the enemy than a flock of spies. A typical dispatch from Illinois in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1861: "Our forces at Bird's Point now consist of the following regiments . . . [the] Eleventh Illinois . . . Twelfth Illinois . . . Eighteenth Illinois . . . also 17 pieces of artillery, consisting of six 24-pound siege guns, three 24-pound howitzers, two 12-pound howitzers and six 6-pound brass pieces." In October 1861, a *New York Tribune* correspondent in Missouri wrote what

<sup>9</sup> Who gave both his name and a twist on his name to the style of cheek-whiskers he affected outdoors and indoors.

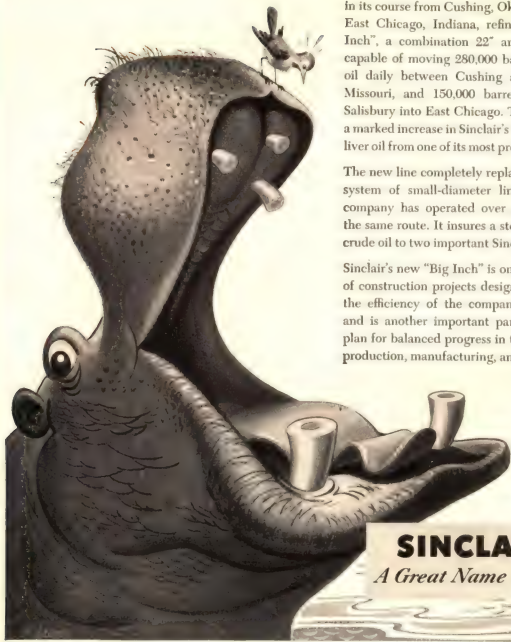
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amounted to an invitation for a Confederate attack: he described a concentration of 15,000 troops, "waiting for the remainder of the army to join them." During the Peninsular Campaign, *Harper's Weekly* printed detailed sketches of General McClellan's siege works.

**Devoted Readers.** The Confederacy took full advantage of such readymade intelligence. Southern sympathizers and agents floated copies of Northern newspapers down the Mississippi in bottles, or simply crossed the line with them. Shortly before the battle of Chickamauga, Confederate General Braxton Bragg was delighted to read in the *New York Times* a story about a scheme for bluffing part of his forces out of their positions around Chattanooga. Bragg, forewarned by one of the country's most reliable journals, refused to be bluffed out.

General Robert E. Lee also read the Yankee newspapers with devoted attention. When the War Department in Washington tried to dam the leaks, the Union papers cried "freedom of the press." The *Chicago Times* denounced Government censorship of the telegraph lines as a "most odious tyranny, with no parallel in the annals of free nations." But by the end of the war, the press had accepted the Army's insistence that it show some responsibility. On their side, most of the generals recognized the correspondent as at least a necessary evil: they began to accredit him officially, supply him with fodder for his horse, bivouac for his tired bones, and, every now & then, even a tot of whisky.

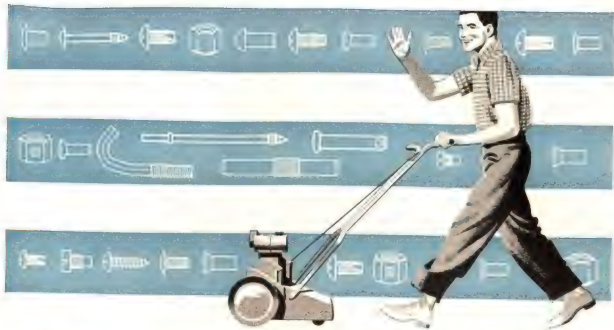
### Harmless Herbert

THE WEATHER IN MIDDENSNOT (280 pp.)  
—Edgar Mittelholzer—John Day (\$3).

"Conditions seem favorable for a séance this evening," said Herbert Jarrow. And before long, he was in the middle of it: he was chanting a garbled version of the witches' incantations from *Macbeth*. Tapping Herbert's clasped hands, his daughter Grace whispered: "Mother is here. She has emerged from the Gloom." Mother Jarrow toddled in from the kitchen of their English cottage. "I am here, Herbert," she said. "I'm always near you, Herbert." "But in a different world," insisted Herbert. "you died and I went mad."

Mad old Herbert Jarrow is the hero of Author Edgar Mittelholzer's serio-comic melodrama, *The Weather in Middensnot*. Until he breaks the back of his new novel with a "message," Author Mittelholzer keeps it jumping with the same comic-sardonic flair that made *Shadows Move Among Them* (TIME, Sept. 17, 1951) an engaging satire of a British Guiana utopia.

Though he eats her cooking daily, Herbert is convinced that his wife has been dead for 17 years, and pays her no notice except for her weekly resurrection at séances. His mousy womenfolk humor him and blame it all on a lorry smashup. The drone of an airplane sends him into whimpering hysterics. Even more trying to plain-as-rain Grace is her loony father's smirking assumption that mild Mr. Holme, the staid widower and pensioned police-



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man who lives down the street, is an "old bull" bent on seducing her.

Herbert strains the budding romance by planting dead cats on the widower's doorstep with tags addressed to "Old Runt" and "Old Weasel." When such shenanigans pall, Herbert has his daughter read to him about Nazi atrocities at Belsen. "Lunatics are all about us," he warns her.

His warning comes true one late autumn day, when a pathological killer gets loose in Middenshot. With halmy cunning, Herbert lures him and a Middenshot rapist to the coal shed on the pretext of helping them evade the police, and shoots a hypodermic of hydrocyanic acid into each. Before anyone has a chance to discover Herbert's private executions, he and a pair of philosophical detectives have more than enough time to labor Author Mittelholzer's pet thesis, i.e., criminals are born, not made. His further contention: eugenics experts should be given the job of blotting out young Hitlers, Stalins and criminal misfits before they grow old enough to trouble the world. Whether this is a good idea or not, Herbert's personal blottings shock him back to sanity.

### Contented Riffraff

THE JOYFUL CONDEMNED (395 pp.)—Kylie Tennant—St. Martin's (\$2.75).

The McGartys were Australian riffraff—and well content to be, so long as nobody tried to reform them. Hector ran the "Sword of Fortune," a pub near Sydney's waterfront, where blood flowed almost as freely as beer. Grandma lived near by, pretending to be deaf yet privy to every racket within miles. Wilma had eight children, none legitimate. Fred, during a turn at the reform school, ate a tin of nails to spite the superintendent. Clarrie was a con man and the family intellectual. "It's a sort of poetry," he said, "to read over the names of race horses."

But in many ways the sturdiest of the McGartys, though an adopted one, was Big Rene. At 15, built like a lady wrestler. She already had behind her a notable career of streetwalking, entertaining G.I.s and breaking out of reformatories. Her philosophy of life was simple: "I hate work."

When *The Joyful Condemned* opens, Rene has just lured a rookie cop to her room and run off with his trousers. And for the rest of the story, Rene and *The Joyful Condemned* tumble along to much the same tough, brawling pace as the opener. Kylie Tennant, a 41-year-old Australian woman novelist, appears to know the sharp side of Sydney almost as well as she knows how to turn a sharp sentence. Sample: "The waitresses were elderly, hard women who carried food reluctantly, but in the hope it might poison someone."

Big Rene's escapades form the main plot. They take her on a quick whirl through reform school, a marathon party with some furloughing G.I.s, a brush with genteel do-gooders, and a near marriage with a U.S. soldier named Hotspot (Hotty for short), which is interrupted by the



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A jet tanker would make available to strategic air power the full potential of swift jet bombers—flying with them on long-range missions and refueling them in flight at their own choice of altitude and speed. The rapid transport of high-priority military personnel and cargo also calls for jet power. Commercial airlines are evidencing increased interest in a jet

transport which will offer new speed and provide economically feasible operation.

The Boeing prototype airplane, now well along in construction, is being built as a demonstrator model. It will be completed and flying in 1954. The early construction of this prototype, made possible through the use of Boeing's own funds, provides an advantage that will be shared in by its customers. It will make possible the building of production airplanes at lower cost and in a shorter time than if production orders were not preceded by the design and construction of a prototype. It will offer an early opportunity to develop and prove out engineering, production and operational details.

It is logical that Boeing should have undertaken this project. No other company in the world possesses such a background of experience in designing, building and flying multi-jet aircraft. More than 14,500 hours of aerodynamic research in Boeing's own wind tunnel and more than 5000 hours of test and research flying have gone into the development of the B-47 Stratojet medium bomber and the B-52 eight-jet heavy Stratofortress.

The company's 36-year record of integrity in research, design, engineering and manufacturing gives assurance that the new airplane will be another great Boeing.

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rude appearance of the cops. But *The Joyful Condemned* is the sort of novel that lavishly scatters half a dozen subplots and a small army of minor characters. Novelist Tennant tosses in a raucous riot scene in the girls' reformatory, a wild chapter in which two young racketeers try to burglarize their boss's home, a shrewd snapshot of middle-class ladies cooing over the tough little delinquents they are eager to save.

Novelist Tennant's young toughs have an indestructible suspicion of the people who run things. Says one of them: "I get fed up with people being nice and me not



NOVELIST TENNANT

The cops are no great worry.

able to do a thing about it." Devoid of ordinary morals, but whether they are convinced that all they need, for happiness, is a little luck. The cops are no great worry. As Big Rene says: "They can't kill you. Have to fill in too many forms."

## Hindu Businessman

THE FINANCIAL EXPERT (178 pp.)—R. K. Narayan — Michigan State College Press (\$3).

India has fascinated many Western writers, but whether they celebrated the white man's burden, like Kipling, or deplored the excesses of imperialism, like E. M. Forster, they were usually outsiders observing from a distance. In recent years, the Indians have been raising novelists of their own, such as G. V. (for Govindas Vishnoodas) Desani, author of the high-comic *All About H. Hatterer* (TIME, June 18, 1951). Now comes R. K. (for Rasi-puram Krishnaswami) Narayan, a gently satirical fellow and a writer of substance. At 45, Narayan has published half a dozen novels and scores of stories, forming a miniature *comédie humaine* of modern India.

*The Financial Expert* traces the rise & fall of Margayya, a proud, overimagina-

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tiny moneylender who keeps bank each day under a banyan tree. Margayya makes a good living from small loans, but he is not satisfied; he dreams of real wealth. The local priest advises Margayya to woo the gods with a special rite: mix the ashes of a red lotus with milk drawn from a smoke-colored cow. Sure enough, not long after, Margayya meets Dr. Pal, a sociologist who has written a book called *Bed-Life, or the Science of Marital Happiness*. The first chapters make Margayya blush, but they also make him want to read on. Then the idea hits him, he publishes Dr. Pal's manuscript under the discreet title, *Domestic Harmony*.

Sales are sensational: Margayya is rich, but still he does not rest content. With his new wealth, he goes into banking on a big scale, offering depositors 20% on their money. The town comes flocking, thrusting its money into his hands.

Now Margayya is vastly rich: the money lies stacked in piles throughout his house. He becomes a specialist on the subject of interest on capital, which seems to him "the greatest wonder of creation, [combining] the mystery of birth and multiplication." All goes well, except that his only son, once a charming little fellow, now becomes sullen and spoiled. Egged on by the worthless Dr. Pal, the boy tries to get more & more money from Margayya; when Margayya resists, Dr. Pal spreads a rumor that Margayya is a fraud. In a matter of hours, the bank is bankrupt.

But Margayya still keeps his bounce. When he cannot persuade his son to take up the old spot under the banyan tree, he decides to go back to the tree himself and start all over again.

Novelist Narayan tells his story with an abundance of good nature. Let the philosophers of history ponder the formal gravities of the meeting of East and West, he seems to be saying. For a man with a novelist's eye, there is also plenty of warmhearted comedy in the situation.

## RECENT & READABLE

**The World and the West**, by Arnold Toynbee. A provocative interpretation of the history of the past six centuries, capped with a venture in semi-prophecy (TIME, April 20).

**Zorba the Greek**, by Nikos Kazantzakis. A man of action confronts life with one of the most affirmative philosophies in recent fiction; a modern Greek masterpiece by last year's runner-up for the Nobel Prize (TIME, April 20).

**Dumbbells and Carrot Strips**, by Mary Macfadden and Emile Gauvreau. Rollicking memoirs of 17 years with Bernarr Macfadden, by one of his former wives (TIME, April 20).

**Count d'Orgel**, by Raymond Radiguet. Three people locked in a triangle of sensibilities: a minor masterpiece by a French literary prodigy who died at 20 (TIME, March 30).

**Holmes-Laski Letters**, edited by Mark DeWolfe Howe. Nearly 1,500 pages of learning, gossip and friendly controversy between a skeptical old Brahmin and a Marxist intellectual (TIME, March 23).

# Fortune

May 1953

## The Transients 112

Beginning a series of articles on the next generation of management—the most migratory Americans of them all.  
by William H. Whyte Jr.

## The Air-Conditioning Boom 118

Here is the kind of competitive roughhousing that makes the U.S. economy.  
by Gilbert Burck

## RKO: It's Only Money 123

A Hollywood failure story, starring Howard Hughes.

## Jet Airliners II 128

American aircraft manufacturers must decide now how they will run the race against the British for the turbine transport market.  
by John McDonald

## Can Executives Be Taught to Think? 138

Yes, up to a point; and many companies are trying various techniques to improve the mental processes of their managers.  
by Perrin Stryker

## Technology: Tomorrow's Weather 144

While conservative meteorologists fret over theory, industrial rainmakers and long-range forecasters are doing big business.

## The Ninety Days of Mr. Weeks 150

A first-quarter report on the Yankee manufacturer who is determined to make business sense of the Department of Commerce.  
by Duncan Norton-Taylor

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## MISCELLANY

**Air Attack.** In Philadelphia, firemen blamed the burning of Mrs. Hattie Curry's house on a bird that tried to use a lighted cigarette to build its nest.

**Welcome Home.** In Brisbane, Australia, a court ruled that William Marsden was justified in thrashing his nine-year-old son Ian Charles with a stick after the boy announced his father's return from work by shouting: "Here comes Old Baldy!"

**Gratitude.** Near Hopland, Calif., Motorist Jewett Daniels obligingly gave a push to a stalled car, was accused of shoving "too hard" by its three occupants, who stoned him, stabbed him, tossed him over a bank, drove away in his car.

**To the Last Farthing.** In Sheffield, England, Stuart Davis admitted to a judge that he had spent the last \$20,000 of his fortune in seven months and turned to street cleaning to thwart his wife's ambition to get alimony, added: "She's no Rita Hayworth."

**Passing Show.** In Las Cruces, N. Mex., Charles Coleman, arrested a third time for automobile theft, told police: "When I see a new car, I just can't resist it."

**Weather-Beaten.** In Ithaca, N.Y., Ernest Johnson, meteorologist at the U.S. Weather Bureau office in Albany, N.Y., apologized for arriving late at a speaking engagement, said his plane had been held up by unexpected weather.

**Day Shift.** In Chicago, Mrs. Violet Fine gave birth to a baby girl in a taxicab on the way to the hospital, said she had phoned for the cab instead of waking up her cab-driver husband because he works at night, and "I hated to disturb him."

**Figurehead.** In Brisbane, Australia, Mrs. Gertrude Riordan, 65, was swept off her feet by a train at a grade crossing and carried a mile on the cowcatcher to the next station, where she stepped off and said: "My only thought was how silly I must look."

**Citizen's Army.** In Belleville, Ill., Private Rollie Summers Jr., captured on the 32nd day of his third AWOL trip in three months' service, told police that he does not like Army life.

**Policeman's Lot.** In London, Scotland Yard Officer Archibald Pross got a divorce on grounds of cruelty after summing up his life with Rosa: 1) he had served her breakfast in bed for 20 years; 2) she kicked him while he was scrubbing the floor; 3) she smashed her glass when he put water in her gin; 4) she accepted love letters and liquor from his next-door neighbor; 5) he was so terrified of her that he frequently slept on the floor—"an unpleasant experience in winter."

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